

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY. THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.

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## NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Institution is to be held at Albany, on Wednesday, the 8th day of February next, and from the important questions that are to come before it for decision, will be looked forward to by our farmers with peculiar interest. Not among the least of those questions is that of the permanent location of its Annual Cattle Shows and Fairs at one, two, or three different points, instead of perambulating the State as heretofore, and holding them at such towns only as offer to pay the local expenses of the exhibition. The question is an important one, having several bearings, and we trust it will be discussed and decided in a spirit having no other object in view than the welfare of the Society and the public good. There have now been thirteen Annual Exhibitions, at Syracuse, Albany, Rochester, Poughkeepsie, Utica, Auburn, Saratoga, and Buffalo, and with the exception of Buffalo, Auburn, and Poughkeepsie, each of these localities has had them twice.

So largely have these festivals increased of late, that no small town can properly accommodate the concourse of people which they bring together; and so onerous has become the expense of fitting up the grounds for the use of the Society, that we see an evident reluctance in the citizens of the most desirable places to repeat the invitation. The funds necessary to defray the local expenses of the Society have increased in amount largely beyond its first necessities; and being, in all cases, made up from voluntary subscriptions, but comparatively few persons among the contributors have derived any pecuniary advantage from their donations, being chiefly attached to occupations not agricultural. Railroad companies, tavern keepers, livery stable owners, and hack, omnibus, and waggon drivers are the chief recipients of profit derived from them, and they, in most cases, pay in an inverse ratio to the benefits they receive; while the hospitality of the citizens at large is greatly taxed in dispensing their civilities to the public and their immediate friends, who make the Exhibition an occasion for visits that would be altogether omitted or indulged at some more convenient season. A few years ago it was usual to see delegations from several different towns, wending their way to attend the Annual Meeting at Albany, for the purpose of securing the next Show of the Society; while for a year or two past, but a single earnest invitation of the kind has been offered. Saratoga was the last place at which an exhibition was held; and we hope, for

the welfare of the Institution, and the convenience of the public, it may remain the *very last time* that the Society will be drawn, for such a purpose to a town presenting no inducements but that of being a public watering-place of some celebrity. The experiment of adopting Saratoga, or any like out-of-the-way place, with small population, and in a thin agricultural district, has been sufficiently tried we think, to put a veto on any repetition of the kind. A large town, a great thoroughfare, with numerous and ample railroad accommodation—and if on the Erie Canal or Hudson River all the better—is now indispensable for the due accommodation of the Society, and the convenience of the public. Elmira and Binghamton lying on the Erie railroad, have been talked of, but we consider them both out of the question for that purpose; although thriving and pleasant towns, they have not the advantages of a rich agricultural neighborhood to furnish any considerable amount of material for exhibition; nor is the access to them such as will accommodate the vast throng who want to get their various articles forwarded to and away from the grounds. Any town in the northern part of the State is alike objectionable, with the addition of less convenient access to them. For the useful objects which the Society desires to accomplish, we consider the cities of New-York, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo, the only suitable localities in the State for its great Annual Exhibitions. Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Hudson, are all too small to be considered; and from the indisposition of late manifested on the part of citizens of the several places named as favorable, with the exception of New-York, which has not yet been tried, we see little prospect of a voluntary offer on their part, on past terms, for the Society to pay either of them its usual annual visit. Of New-York, indeed, we have some doubts as to its fitness. It might answer well for a great National Exhibition, but for a State Cattle Show, many think this great city would not be sufficiently interested in it to rouse its citizens to make the proper efforts to carry it out successfully; and beside the American Institute with its annual Fair and Cattle Show, absorbs the chief interest of its immediate neighborhood in any effort of like character.

For practical purposes, therefore, we consider the large towns we have named, extending from Albany to Buffalo, inclusive, as the best places to be thought of for the future autumnal shows of the Society—at least for some years to come. If our estimate of the disposition of their people be correct, no voluntary contributions, to a sufficient amount, will be tendered by either one of them for the next exhibition, and the result will probably be the establishment of the great Annual Show and Fair of the Society at one, two,

or three of the places named, where permanent buildings can be erected on grounds of sufficient extent and accessibility. The accommodations required by the Society, either one, two, or three of these towns can richly afford to provide, and be well repaid in the advantages which they will derive from its presence, annually, biennially, or triennially, as the case may be. Nor need the investment, aside from the occupation of the premises by the Society, be an idle one. In most of the counties surrounding these cities, exists a flourishing Agricultural Society which can be accommodated on their ground for their annual shows, and under the charge of proper local authorities, they can be used for profitable purposes not detrimental to the State Society. Of this, however, the people interested will probably consider themselves the best judges, and whether they will concur with us in opinion, is to be decided. It is certainly an important question for the Society itself, and on its decision much of its future welfare will depend. A financial question is also connected with the locality of the annual shows. None but large towns, of easy access to the public, yield a revenue sufficient for the current expenses of the Society, and to pay its premiums. The amount received at Saratoga last September, although the ordinary admission tickets were raised in price to twenty-five cents, instead of twelve and a half as heretofore, was but six thousand dollars against ten thousand at Utica the year previous! and with tickets at only half the price they were at Saratoga. This subject of finance is a most important one, as upon a full and a gradually increasing treasury depend much of the usefulness, popularity, and influence of the Society; and it should, in a degree, govern its action for the future. Past experience, we think, has settled the question, that the large towns on the great thoroughfares are the *only* places to which the Society can resort; and we also think that *two* permanent localities should be selected, one say at Albany, as the most central and easily accessible point to the northern, eastern, and extreme southern parts of the State, and the other, equally convenient and accessible to the southern counties, at Rochester; and the ways and means to provide for the due accommodation of the Society will, without doubt, be forth coming with the proper measures to effect it.

LARGE PEAR.—At a late exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, a Duchess d'Angonleme pear weighing twenty-five and a quarter ounces, was presented by a gentleman of Norristown. The tree on which it grew was taken from the nursery in the spring of 1852.

## NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIRD Conversational Meeting. Horticultural Rooms, 600 Broadway, Jan. 16th, 1854. Mr. J. C. PARSONS in the chair.

## Subject—The General Cultivation of the Rose.

R. R. SCOTT read an abstract of the minutes of last Conversational Meeting.

P. B. MEAD. In compliance with a resolution passed at last meeting, I have arranged the subject for discussion this evening under several definite heads, so as to confine it within proper limits.

CHAIR. The first division of the subject is *Propagation*; we are ready to hear any member who is disposed to speak.

P. B. MEAD. I suppose, Mr. Chairman, I can speak on this point as well as any one else, and certainly as well as *no one*. I will say that propagation by cuttings from the young wood is the best and most useful method in this climate. Roses on their own bottoms always make the best and most symmetrical plants. Budding I would not recommend. In fact, I can see no beauty or proportion in a bush growing on the top of a long, bare stick, five or six feet high. It looks like an elephant on the top of a bean-pole. If budded low, say from one to two feet, on the Eglantine or Sweet Briar, (*Rosa rubiginosa*), or on the old Provence rose, they may be tolerable, but cuttings are the most successful, and produce the best plants. Enough has been said about the methods of *striking* them, at a previous meeting, so that I need not enter into it now. I see Mr. GAMGEE present, who grows fine roses, and I will be glad to give way for him, to state what course he pursues.

A. REED. I differ with Mr. MEAD decidedly in the comparison he has drawn between a standard rose in a proper situation and managed with care, and an elephant on a bean-pole. Now on the contrary, I am of opinion, and I am certain many present will agree with me, that any reasonable number of well-kept standards, two, or ten, or twenty, as may suit the circumstances of the location, when in full bloom, form one of the most beautiful sights on a lawn, in front of a gentleman's residence. Time spent in their management is well spent. I know that standard roses are not seen in perfection in this country, and because for want of proper treatment they have not succeeded—they have fallen into disrepute. The intense heat to which they are generally exposed during the summer without shade, causes them to decline sooner than they would otherwise do; but it is an error to attribute this to their being unsuited entirely to our climate rather than to want of proper precaution. Layering at a proper season is also a successful method of propagating, and is well suited to common garden roses.

P. B. MEAD. I still hold that a rose, budded on a stock four or five feet high, is not a beautiful object. No other tree or plant with similar proportions would be tolerated, and why should there be an exception in favor of the rose. I know of no tree of any description which is considered beautiful or symmetrical when furnished with a long, bare stem, supporting spreading branches; there is no such object in nature. What single element of beauty does such a plant possess? It is decidedly in bad taste, without proportion or symmetry. Proportion is one of the elements of beauty; a bush that is not well balanced in all its parts cannot be a beautiful object even when covered with bloom, while a well-formed bush is a pleasing object in itself without any flowers.

R. R. SCOTT. I think such forms as Mr. MEAD has so graphically described—long, bare stems, crowned with foliage at top—may be found in nature, and are considered objects of beauty and grandeur in their proper situations. The forests of the tropics abound in their palms, many species of which—such as the cocoa-nut, sago, and others—correspond with this description,

and are admired for their symmetry. The situation and surrounding scenery or accompaniments has much to do with their appearance.

A. REED. Mr. MEAD is the first individual, with any pretensions to taste, I have heard condemn well-managed standard roses in proper situations.

J. SUTTLE. For my part, I have seen standards of all heights budded, from three inches to nine feet; and I am of opinion that a properly-worked rose on a good stock, such as I have seen used, is as beautiful an object as I would wish to see. Plants of the garden roses will not furnish one-half the bloom, nor will the blooms be so perfect on their own roots, as if budded. I have seen specimens of the Boule de Nanteuil with two hundred blooms on each head. Youland d'Arragon, La Reine, Jacques Lafitte, and several others of that class make splendid objects under ordinary garden treatment; planted in a border with good soil, and surrounded by other plants; indeed, they cannot be grown to such perfection in any other way. Tea roses are not as well adapted to this treatment as Bourbons or Hybrid Perpetuals. In all cases a right proportion should be observed in the choice of stocks, so as to suit the purpose for which the plant is required; for instance, for a border or shrubbery tall standards are quite appropriate, as they show their heads of flowers above the small shrubs around them. As a general rule there are more plants budded at three feet than six, and from two feet six inches to three feet six is the average height. In England and France standards are in great demand. They are well adapted for lawns and grass plots, as they afford facilities for keeping the grass neat. Cuttings taken off at a proper season, however, always make the best plants for general purposes. With regard to the best stocks for budding, I prefer the common Dog rose (*Rosa canina*). The Provence rose spoken of, is the worst ever chosen, as the bark is quite hard. I have seen a plant of the Adelaide Moss bear ten flowers on the Dog rose for one on the Provence.

P. B. MEAD. I know there is great diversity of opinion among professional gardeners on this subject of budding; when budded low I do not object to standards entirely; there is no necessity, however, for having them so high; two feet is quite enough, and much better than five or six. There is something more to be desired than mere bloom, a well-proportioned bush is desirable, and is beautiful in itself without any bloom. Something is wanted to cover the naked stalk, for a bare pole supporting a large head is unsightly.

J. SUTTLE. I admit that four inches from the ground will produce as profuse bloom as six feet, and that there is no necessity for working them so high. But it is to be supposed that the gardener will perform the operations with judgment and not as I have seen it done here; dig a hole, put in the plant, set his foot upon it and it is planted, while it was actually resting on ferruginous, or iron gravel. Yet because a plant in such circumstances did not flourish, standards were condemned as unsuited to this country. Now, roses require good, rich soil, and a fair amount of attention to shade, and some manure which successful cultivators always supply.

P. B. MEAD. After all there is not much difference of opinion between us. I still look upon the introduction of standards as a morbid attempt to convert a rose into a tree instead of a bush. It is properly speaking a bush, and any attempt to alter its character grates on my feelings.

R. R. SCOTT. The subject of proper stocks is a very important one, and has not been sufficiently discussed. There are several commercial growers here, who have had much experience in that department, and could furnish some valuable information.

J. E. RAUCH. Budding is largely adopted by commercial growers, as they find it necessary to avail themselves of all methods to increase their stocks. Budding has fallen into disrepute with

many for want of proper care, and proper selection of stocks. I agree with Mr. SUTTLE, and others, that the Provence is the worst that can be used; I never could keep roses when worked upon it any length of time. The Maiden's Blush has also been used for stocks, but in late years a newly introduced rose, called Manetti, is considered the best. Its advantages are its hardness, it will grow on the poorest soil, and is easily raised from cuttings; it does not readily die out, and roses will succeed on it which cannot be kept alive if budded on the Eglantine or Dog rose stock. Generally speaking, I prefer roses on their own roots. Layering is a very advantageous practice with hardy garden roses. Bourbon China, or Tea varieties, should be propagated by cuttings of the young wood.

P. B. MEAD. I would refer to one topic—the formation of a rose arbor which is sometimes desired in country places. This may be obtained by procuring some robust running rose, and bending the shoots into the ground—leaving four or five inches above; these will root readily, and grow twenty or thirty feet in one season.

CHAIR.—The next topic is *Soil and Manures*.

P. B. MEAD. The best soil for roses is a sandy loam, rather leaning to sand than clay. I prefer it more sandy because it is warmer. Such soil, for example, as prevails on Long Island, or in Westchester County. Land that will produce a close, thick crop of blue grass, will grow roses well. If too wet I would underdrain it. This keeps the soil warm, and has a good effect in preserving tender roses through the winter. I have proved that Hermosa, and Devonensis, and other tea roses, will stand the winter, and retain their bloom longer in Brooklyn, where the soil is moderately sandy, than they will do in clayey soils such as that in the vicinity of Hoboken. On clay soils, especially if too wet, the effects of drought are always more perceptible than on sandy loam. A moist atmosphere is very suitable for roses, more so than a dry one. If the soil were too sandy, I would apply some alluvial matter which retains moisture, and collects ammonia. For manure I would choose hot-bed dung, which had been used during the winter, applying it in the spring; it is better used in a long state, but where neatness is desired, short manure is preferable. In some instances a little manure would be required in the fall, when liquid could be used. I hope members who have experience in soils and manures, will say something further on the subject. DAVID SCOTT is at home among soils, and we should like to hear him.

DAVID SCOTT. I agree with Mr. MEAD that the rose will do better in dry soils in a dry summer. His explanation of the cause of this I did not fully comprehend.

P. B. MEAD. When the atmosphere is dry, an undue evaporation takes place from the leaves of the plant and robs it of its energy, making it weak and sickly, and there is not a sufficient supply to support it.

A. REED. I have been fully satisfied with the correctness of the theory that underdraining benefits dry soils by supplying moisture to the roots of plants, but am not very clear as to how this takes place. I understand that the drains retain the moisture, and prevent it from passing off so rapidly, and also admit a free circulation of air. I would be glad to hear this explained satisfactorily.

R. R. SCOTT. The theory upon which the practice of under-draining is founded, and which offers advantages to very dry as well as too wet soils, is well known. When there is a superabundance of water in the soil it rises to the surface, and by its evaporation exhausts the sun's heat, which is necessary to the growth of the plant. This evaporation on clay lands produces baking of the surface during the dry season, which is much greater of course where the sub-soil is wet; by under-draining, air is freely admitted as the water escapes, and the advantage of a free circulation of air is well known. The benefits that arise from draining in the preservation of plants during winter, are still more

important. As Mr. SUTTLE has suggested, the wet soil, at the approach of frost, is thrown up irregularly, and the roots of the plants are disturbed.

J. SUTTLE. Frost also ruptures the sap vessels of plants growing in a wet soil more than when the soil is dry, as they are filled with watery sap; at least so I understand the effect produced.

P. B. MEAD requested Mr. GAMGEE to state his method of cultivating his roses, as he knew him to be a successful grower.

Mr. GAMGEE. I have little pretensions to speaking, but have no objection to furnish any information I possess for the benefit of those present. There is no difficulty in preparing soil for roses; they require what is known by a good, rich soil, or a light, loamy soil, which may be obtained by paring off about four inches of an unworked pasture field, and to this add about one-sixth of well-rotten farm-yard manure, which has not been allowed to heat; such a compost will suit well. A border where the sub-soil is about eighteen inches deep, and the surface-soil such as has been recommended, will produce vigorous plants.

A. REED. The exposure of roses has not been sufficiently treated of; I would rather err in the choice of soil than in the choice of situation.

Mr. BURGESS. I am disposed to refer to Mr. MEAD's elephant on the pole. I am a great admirer of standard roses, and would plant them extensively in the lawn, where they might be looked upon from the windows without appearing at all bare. I would have an elephant in the center, and lions, tigers, and monkeys in rotation. Liquid manure should be applied, and I would prefer stable manure mixed up with water; one pail of drainings to two pails of water, and use two gallons for each plant. The stems require some protection from the sun's rays.

#### *Pruning.*

P. B. MEAD. The objects of pruning are, first, the general benefit of the bush by improving its shape; second, the production of free bloom. The plant should be closely examined before commencing, and old wood cut out wherever it can be done, leaving the youngest wood in preference. Some varieties, such as the Harrisonii, and others of that section, require a different treatment, as they produce their bloom on the small lateral shoots. Without a plant before me it would be a difficult matter to make the operation clear to some of those present, while it is useless to repeat it to professional gardeners. The Remontants Teas and Bourbons should be shortened into a few eyes, as it will be found that the eyes nearest the main stem always produce the best flowers.

In regard to the use of *special manures*, a few words will suffice. Guano water is very useful if carefully applied, and sometimes guano is used in a dry state by scattering it over the surface. Super-phosphate of lime and poudrette are also good; they are very appropriate in the fall, when manure is required.

J. SUTTLE. Stable droppings mixed up with water is in my opinion the safest and best material. Hot-bed manure is far less valuable than when used fresh; heating injures it much.

J. E. RAUCH. I have found bone-dust a very valuable manure for roses.

Some discussion followed as to the treatment of manure heaps.

The subject of the Cultivation of the Rose having been fully discussed, the selection of a subject was the next business. The Cultivation of a General Collection of Green-house Plants was proposed by DAVID SCOTT.

A. REED proposed the Laying out of Country Residences. During the conversation on this question, Mr. MEAD, speaking of Landscape Gardening, stated that there was no such thing as landscape gardening, properly so called in this country, and further, there never will be. The late Mr. DOWNING labored to create such a

taste, but it is incompatible with our institutions. This may appear an extreme ground to take, but it is, nevertheless, my conviction. Suburban gardening may flourish, but beyond that there is no landscape gardening. I would prefer leaving the subject over for the present.

The Cultivation of the Camellia was decided upon as the subject for discussion at next meeting, on Monday evening, Jan. 23d.

The discussion was highly interesting to those present, and gave general satisfaction.

#### *PERUVIAN GUANO—FUTURE SUPPLY.*

THE present and future supply of Peruvian guano is at the present time exciting a great deal of interest in this country as well as in England, and we are looking out for all information we can obtain that will throw light on the subject. We hear vague reports of filibustering schemes concocting at the capitol against Peru. These reports we trust are without foundation.

Two weeks since we published the report of Admiral MORESBY to the British Government, which placed the prospective supply of guano much below the previous vague estimates. We find in the *London Times* a letter making some strictures upon the admiralty report and its conclusions, which suggests some new thoughts on the subject, and we copy the letter entire, premising that the writer omits to include in his estimates the amount brought away from the Chincha Islands by other countries than England. He perhaps is not aware of the fleet of Yankee ships engaged in the business on home account.

We also invite attention to what the writer says of the value of nitrate of soda, an article, which we some time since predicted would soon take the place of, or powerfully compete with, guano as a fertilizer. The letter is as follows:

Admiral Moresby's dispatch has narrowed this question materially. Its immediate result has been to tighten the guano market, the Liverpool branch of the Peruvian agency having already refused to accept further orders for guano. As an unprecedented supply, for the coming season at any rate, is known to be on its way, it is not unreasonable to conclude that the present refusal to receive orders is preparatory to the imposition of a higher price, and not in anticipation of immediately diminished supplies. Before acceding to this, it would be right that purchasers should consider their position, and in how far it has been really altered by the report of Admiral Moresby. In passing, it may be noticed that his dispatches were first published by a newspaper friendly to the monopoly, and at a most opportune moment for stopping the general movement by the agricultural, mercantile, and shipping interests, to arouse the attention of the government to the injurious nature of the monopoly. The authenticity of the dispatches is not doubted; but the wisdom of placing them before the public so hurriedly, and without more detailed information, may certainly be questioned.

Admiral Moresby writes, that he has "confidence in the *data* given by Mr. M'Intosh," the gentleman who surveyed the islands, which, however, seems not to be shared by Mr. M'Intosh himself, who thus describes his survey: "The examination—for I cannot call it survey—taken by your order, was necessarily exceedingly rough and imperfect, both by reason of shortness of time, and the want of proper instruments, as well as a desire not to excite observation." And yet, from a hurried examination, which the person who made it describes as *exceedingly rough and imperfect*, the important guano trade of this country has been thrown into temporary confusion! Fortunately, we are not without additional information.

A correspondent, for whom I can vouch, writes me as follows: "We had information by the last mail of the very best description, and of a private nature, that the French engineer who was employed by that government to survey the islands gave in his report at 12,000,000 tons." The Peruvian government declared the result of their last survey at 26,000,000 tons on the three islands. Admiral Moresby gives 8,600,000. Neither the French nor English government has any interest in blinding the public; so that we shall probably be more safe to take the estimates their officers have given, and throw the Peruvian estimate out of consideration. The mean of the French and English estimate gives 10,300,000 tons as still remaining on the three islands. But these are not the only guano deposits on the coasts of Peru. Between latitudes 3° and 22° south, there are many other deposits known to exist; one rock in latitude 21°, called Pavillon de Pica, is estimated to contain about 90,000 tons, and from it the first cargo of Peruvian guano was taken, though soon abandoned in favor of the Chincha Islands, owing to the greater facilities for shipment, as well as the extent of the deposit at the latter. Then there are the Lobos and other islands, on which, from information laid before Parliament, there appears to be altogether about 8,500,000 tons. This gives a total of 18,800,000 tons still remaining on the coast of Peru.

Now, let us look at our annual consumption. In the ten years to 1852 the entire quantity of guano of all kinds imported was 1,019,928 tons. But during the last three years the consumption of Peruvian guano has considerably increased. The average annual importation into this country for these three years has been 168,276 tons, and 27,151 tons to other countries; or say 200,000 tons altogether, at which rate the Chincha Islands would last 50 years yet. If we add the other deposits on the Peruvian coasts, as above mentioned, we have a supply, at the present rate of consumption, for the next 90 to 100 years.

But, suppose the trade were opened, and that the consequence should be an increase of 50 per cent. to the annual export from Peru, there would still remain 34 years' supply from the Chinchas, and upwards of 60 years' supply from all sources on the Peruvian coast.

Nor is Peru the only source whence guano comes. Of the whole importation last year two-thirds came from Peru, and one-third from other quarters. The high rate of freights, no doubt, will for a time prevent the introduction of guano of low quality. Still, we must not throw these out of our estimate, as they will at once come into play should any attempt be made to raise the price of Peruvian. Besides this, any increase in the price of Peruvian guano will bring into operation every attainable substitute, whether flesh from the great plains of South America, or refuse fish from Newfoundland or our own coasts; or, better than either, it may stimulate science to eliminate, concentrate, and render portable the natural products of this great city, and convert a noxious nuisance into a perennial mine of wealth.

Then, again, guano is not the only source of nitrogen. Nitrate of soda yields it in equal abundance, and I have the highest authority for saying that a body of facts have been collected which show beyond doubt that, for every purpose for which Peruvian guano is applicable, nitrate of soda, at the present relative price of the two articles, has proved in England at least equally efficacious. Here, then, is a formidable rival to guano for our corn crops; and for green crops it has not only nitrate of soda as a competitor, but every form of phosphate of lime, whether super-phosphate, cropolites, crushed bones, or "turnip manure" of every kind which the enterprise and ingenuity of our manure manufacturers have brought into profitable use. One of the best crops of Swedes of this season, in England, is now growing at Woburn, the manure for which was partly dung, and partly an animal substance compounded of the refuse of the London slaughter-houses.

With these facts before them, and the testimony of Admiral Moresby, to the extraordinary large exportations of the present year, now on their way to this country, the purchasers of guano should be on their guard against panic in reference to the supply; it will be at once turned to account as a convenient pretext for raising the price and continuing the monopoly. But let us not cease to urge upon the attention of our government the injurious nature of that monopoly, both to ourselves and the Peruvians, whether the supply be practically inexhaustible or not. Let it be made plain that we ask no sacrifice of price on the part of the Peruvian Government, but the benefit of increased supplies, and of competition in bringing the guano to this country, the cost of which forms about 50 per cent. of the whole price of the article. Let us point to the example of the American President, who, with a boundless territory of unexhausted soil, announces in his last message to his countrymen, while we are talking about it, that he has taken measures to secure a more ample supply on more equitable terms. That which is but as a condiment to America has become like a necessary of life to us, with our narrow boundaries and worn-out cornfields, with no tracts of rich unbroken soil for our increasing population to fall back upon, and with a necessity, therefore, to supply our enlarging wants both by foreign importations and improved productiveness at home. It is a question sufficiently serious to demand the attention of Parliament and the public; and the exertions of our government need not be limited to negotiations with Peru, but be employed, wherever this country is represented, in a diligent inquiry after every source of nitrate or phosphate, the existence of which has only to be pointed out to attract the enterprise of the British merchant.

JAMES CAIRD.

#### CURE FOR GLANDERS.

I HAVE lately discovered a remedy to cure the glanders in a horse: I thought it might be useful to others, and accordingly I send you the information. Some time in May last a man drove up and fastened his horses by mine, and came into the store; afterwards we both went out, and I saw that one of his horses was sick. He said his horse had the glanders, and that he thought it would have died last night if it was so sick. I was offended because he had tied his horse so near mine with a contagious disease, and said no more to him. Some days after this, the matter being somewhat forgotten, I was passing near my horse; he appeared to be sick; I turned and went up to him, and, sure enough, he was sick! His throat was swollen to a terrible degree, so that he could hardly raise or lower his head more than an inch or two. Something must be done, for I could not part with him any way at present. I tried one thing and another, but all to no purpose. Now for a study. What will do the thing? Glanders; what are the glanders? Why, it is diseased glands; the little vessels that bring the saliva to the mouth and the throat are diseased—stopped up, and must be opened. What will do it? Tobacco will vomit, and may open them. I took a half a pound of fine cut tobacco and poured two quarts of warm water on it, and let it soak a few minutes, and washed his throat and so on up to his ears, and down his throat to his legs and between his fore legs. It made him direful sick, and would have vomited him if it had been possible for a horse to vomit. In three hours I bathed him again, and the next morning again. The final effect was, my horse could put his head to the ground after the second time bathing, and after the third time he could feed as well as ever, and is well, and has done better ever since.

Wm. McSHEPARD.  
North Sheffield, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

**CUT FRED.**—The question is often asked, whether much is gained by cutting up hay, straw, &c., to feed neat stock. Something de-

pends on circumstances. If your hay is of the best quality, your cattle will eat the whole without cutting it, and save you the labor.—But if your fodder is mostly poor, or if it has been injured in making, you will do well to cut it short, and mix something with it to make it more palatable.

We have had coarse fodder cut fine, and sprinkled with water, and by adding a little meal, and mixing the whole together, our cattle have been wintered at less expense than on merchantable hay. Cows in milk live on it, and it seems to be the way of disposing of a quantity of hay that is not good. Straw, also, may be disposed of in this mode. We make it a saving, as we do by hashing meat that is not fat enough for eating without the addition of butter, or something that will improve the meat.

Husks and corn-tops, when well saved, have much virtue in them; and most of it goes into the manure heap, unless particular attention is paid to foddering. Cattle find it difficult to bite off the stems, though they place one foot on a part of them, while they pull with the teeth and gums. Some farmers cut them up fine for their cattle, and say they would do it even though the stems should be worth nothing for fodder, because of the trouble they make in overhauling the manure. When all the coarse fodder is cut short, there will enter a heap, no long manure; the shovel will enter a heap, and when spread, a harrow will bury it sufficiently.

—Ploughman.

**HAY MEAL.**—A writer in the *Germantown Telegraph* says:

I have no doubt that a meal made of hay, or even of cornstalks, would possess sufficient additional value over and above the raw material to defray the expense, and I have no question that before many years hay ground, or hay meal, if it be not too absurd to use such a term, will be as common as Indian meal or *rye* meal now is. I have some facts to communicate hereafter in reference to this matter, which I think will be interesting to your readers. We are in the "midst of a revolution" in farming affairs, and are beginning to look around us with our eyes open to the light I trust.

#### STALLIONS.

From the Report of the Committee on Stallions, in the forthcoming Vol. of N. H. Agricultural Society.

It is difficult to decide at what period of its history to commence our account of the Stallion-colt. If we begin at his birth, we are reminded of various matters antecedent to that—to him important—epoch, that have a material influence upon his after life. To be safe, let us go back to his progenitors.

As males communicate their organizations with the most obvious effect, it is by no means singular, that great stress is laid, by breeders of horses and other animals, upon the appearance, physical conformance, and constitution of the sire. This is commendable. But farmers and breeders generally are not as fully aware as they should be, that various items, other than color, style, and figure, are transmissible from sire to son. These are contracted feet, founder, spavin, ring-bone, curb, sandcracks, diseases of the eye, and of the respiratory organs, as broken wind, roaring, wind-sucking, &c. We are as fully persuaded, that these afflictions and diseases, are hereditarily transmissible, as that color, action, or temper may be so transmitted.

At the late National Exhibition of Horses, held at Springfield, Mass., the writer was the chairman of the Committee on Geldings,—in which class were 100 entries. Many of the finest horses subjected to their examination were found to be affected with ring-bone and other diseases of the leg and foot; and the reply to the questions of the Committee on this point, invariably was—"he was foaled so."

In this view of the case, it becomes breeders to look well to it, that the selected Stallion have

no hereditary tendency to disease, or defect capable of being transmitted to the offspring; for "like begets like," and as surely as a noble steed can mark his offspring with his good qualities, so certainly can he hand down also his imperfections of temper and formation.

If men are too often careless in the selection of a Stallion for purposes of breeding, what shall we say of their choice of a mare? Any old, decrepit, diseased, purblind, she-horse, that can be procured, or that is found fit for no other purpose, is considered good enough to breed from! And many such an old, good-for-nothing-but-the-compost-heap creature, is kept by farmers and others for this especial and only purpose. Knowing this, one ceases to wonder, that the country is stocked with such a superabundant supply of miserable, early-broken-down, and diseased horses,—inasmuch, that he, who now-a-days undertakes to buy a horse on his own judgment, unless he goes with his eyes peeled, and had "his eye-teeth cut" at an early period of his existence, will ordinarily, find himself sold remarkably cheap.

"Any one," says Mr. Castley, an eminent English Veterinary Surgeon, "who, during the last twenty or twenty-five years, has had frequent opportunities of visiting some of the great horse-fairs in the north of England, must be struck with the sad falling-off there is every where to be remarked, in the quality of the one-half and three-part bred horses, exhibited for sale. The farmers when taxed with this, complain that breeding horses do not sufficiently repay them; and yet we find large sums of money always given at fairs, for any horses that are *really* good. The truth is, that farmers do not now-a-days, breed horses so generally good, as they used to do, and this is owing to the *inferior quality of the mares* which they now commonly employ in breeding."

Some of the best mares, it would appear, are now purchased by gentlemen for saddle-horses, it being now, as it was not formerly, as fashionable to use mares, as geldings, for riding purposes. A great number of the finest three-part bred mares, also, are imported to the Continent.

These facts account for the deterioration of the horses in ordinary use in England, and most of them are in force here. Many an old broken-down creature is purchased or kept for a breeder, because she is *fit for nothing else!* Fit for nothing else?—If fit for a breeder, (unless injured by some accident,) she is fit for any thing else.

Sire and dam being judiciously selected, our next care is with the unborn colt—the fetus. "Our next care," we say, for the young courser may be starved or otherwise maltreated, as effectually before as after birth. The mare, when with foal, should be well but not too plentifully fed, should not be over-worked, nor yet allowed to lack exercise; and should never be subjected to such rough usage, as it but too common among farm-hands and stable boys, who are ever overfree with the toes of their cowhide boots. Discharge such at once, after having treated them to a little of the same, to see how they like it; for no one taken down with the accursed disease of "Cruelty to animals," was ever radically cured of it.

It is well to offer the mare, immediately, and for a few days after parturition, a drink of luke-warm water with corn or oat-meal or shorts mixed therein. She could then be permitted to run out to grass for a month at least, to recover strength; though the common custom we know is to put them in harness within a fortnight from foaling.

Our young Stallion being now fairly in the world, and moving upon it on his own legs, his first experience of life is stirring. The old farmer has an errand at a neighboring village, distant some six or seven miles. "Put Bessy to the old chaise," says he; and off drives with commendable moderation, little Morgan trotting in company; but business being concluded at the store, rain threatens, or other cause induce a hasty return, and we see Bessy doing all she

knows how to get home in season, and little Morgan doing *a little more*—to keep up. His long, lank legs soon gets tired; his footing is unsure; his bellows gets out of order; he is overheated; he lays the foundation of troubles that are perfected in the full-grown horse.

For the first six months of this life, the chief food of the foal is "mother's milk," although he will pick up now and then a little else with all the pride of incipient horsehood. If the mare be insufficiently fed during this period, or over-worked, (which lessens her yield of milk,) the foal is, in either case, half-starved; and a half-starved colt is almost never well made when he arrives at maturity. He is always *a weed*. He should be well fed from, and before the time of his birth.

At one year old, though the colt has by no means attained his fulness of form, it may be decided whether or not to retain him as a Stallion. If at this age, however many good points he may possess, *indications* of contracted feet, founder, or any other diseases heretofore mentioned as transmissible, be seen, geld him at once. He ought not to serve as a stallion.

At three years old, a horse may be allowed very moderate service. Over-taxation of his powers at this age—or at any age for that matter—is short-sighted policy for the owner. As a four-year old, he will be more natured and full of vigor, and at five he is still more able to do service. It is a too common fault—this over-taxation of a Stallion's powers; and it tells both on himself and on his get. The English limit for a prize horse "that travels his district," is sixty mares in a season; but eighty are often covered without prejudice. What shall we say of horse-owners, who boast of having had double these numbers served in a season by their horse—sometimes three a day!

A noble instance of the evils of over-taxing a horse's procreative powers, occurred in England many years ago, in the case of a celebrated stud belonging to H. R. H., the Prince of Wales. The groom was permitted to pocket a half guinea fee from all comers; and it may well be guessed that no applicants were refused. The consequences were serious to the horse, and to very many of his get. Another instance is within our knowledge. A Stallion of some repute in England, was allowed to serve one hundred and forty-three mares in a season, and was then sold to go to Virginia. Most of his colts of that year proved to be miserable creatures; and in Virginia, in the year following, he himself proved perfectly *impotent*.

The small size of very many, I may say, of a large majority of our horses, is an evil that is great, and growing (like a cow's tail) downwards. This may be attributed to a poor selection of breeding-mares, the scant feeding of the dam before and after foaling—thus half-starving the foal; bad usage of colts by stinted food or unsheltered exposure to cold and storms, and the general over-taxation of the powers of Stallions.

We are well aware that some persons who pass for wise men in matters of horse-flesh, contend that this smallness of size is no objection to a horse; and cite for proof the fact that some of the fleetest Arabian coursers are but 14½ hands high. Admit that these Arabian lightning streaks are of so small a size, and what does it prove? Nothing. When the American's horse has nothing to do, but to bear a hirsute and pinguid vagabond over sand-deserts, on hen-roost-robbing expeditions, 14½ hands will be high enough (until the rider rivals Haman.) But so long as the farmer has sward-land to plow, cord-wood to draw, and a stout wife and half-score of stalwart sons and buxom daughters to be driven to meeting, or to the State Fair; so long as our city carriages are ponderous, and trucks weighty, so long shall we need a little more height in our in our horses, and that not all in the legs.

The subject of increasing the size of our horses will more properly be discussed by the Committee on Breeding Mares; for it is with the mare that the improvement must commence. To subject small mares to large-sized Stallions

will not effect the desired change. It will give us, as it did to the Yorkshire farmers, who tried a similar experiment, "a race of long-legged, small-chested, worthless animals." Such also was the ill-effect, said our lost friend, J. S. Skinner, of the cross by a large "Cleveland Bay" Stallion, imported and sent to Carroll's Manor, Maryland.

"The proper method," says Professor Cline, of London, "of improving the form of animals, consists in selecting a *well-formed female, proportionately larger than the male*. The improvement depends on this principle; that the power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment, is in proportion to her size, and to the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her own constitution."

"The size of the fetus (he continues) is generally in proportion to that of the male parent, and therefore, when the female parent is disproportionately small, the quantity of nourishment is insufficient, and her offspring has all the disproportion of a starveling."

"To produce the most perfect-formed animal, (adds the same high authority,) abundant nourishment is necessary *from the earliest period of its existence*, until its growth is complete." This sustains the view that we have herebefore advanced.

We here conclude the Report on Stallions; not that we have said all that we have to say on the subject; but because we wish what we write to be read; and long stories find few listeners. At some future time, another opportunity may be afforded us of discussing the subject further.

For the Committee,  
WILLIAM S. KING, Chairman.

#### VENTILLATION OF FARM BUILDINGS.

The epidemics amongst cattle, the diseases of farm horses, the losses from all classes of confined animals, show that there is something radically bad in the internal arrangements of a great number of our farmsteads. In many cases appearance is the sole object of the architect. In others, convenience is studied, to the disregard of every thing else; but in some, bare economy, or rather sheer parsimony, is the sole ruling principle in deciding their construction. There are few buildings, indeed, where the whole are put up at once and entirely new. They are usually patched up one to another in the most heterogeneous and inconsiderate manner, and no system whatever is regarded in their construction. A few—very few indeed—are all that can be desired. The model-form is not yet even decided. Changes in management, in modes of feeding, will make serious differences in the plan of a farmstead. A farm-yard arranged for horse-power will be all wrong when steam becomes the means of converting the raw material of farm produce into meal, chopped or sliced turnips, of separating the corn from the straw, and of removing the straw to the shed. To have all the different houses for each approachable with facility, to have them convenient for the cow-shed, the stable, and the piggery, to have the barn and stack-yard, the machine and strawshed in close proximity, are points too desirable to need the slightest consideration. But to have the whole arranged on sanitary principles, to have them made fit for the healthy occupation by the stock, are points of vast importance, and these are too often neglected.

Mr. James D. Ferguson, in a recent lecture, before the Hexham Farmers' Club, instanced the sad want of ventilation sometimes observable in the most costly buildings. He alluded to some recently erected at Nafferton, which measured 509 feet from east to west, and from north to south 261 feet, without the corn-barn. The cost was about £7000. "Yet," Mr. Ferguson says, "notwithstanding that immense sum, and the good arrangement generally of the various houses, no attention whatever seems to have been observed in affording sufficient ventilation or light to either stables or feeding-byers, and the consequence has been that the respected

tenant of the farm has from time to time suffered much loss in his horses, which I believe has been greatly occasioned by the absence of sufficient access for obtaining good supplies of fresh air to his stables, as well as proper apertures for the escape of the vitiated air from them, and moreover I have no doubt, occasioned partly also by the negligence of the farm-servants, in not carefully removing the dung and urine every morning."

Bad lighting of farm buildings often operates in promoting dirt and negligence, which light would enable a master more readily to detect and shame a servant into care to prevent. Bad drainage will cause damp and impure exhalations, and operate most fearfully against the health of the animals; whilst imperfect ventilation will prevent these gases from escaping.

But cannot something quite new be adopted in farmsteads? Why should expensive buildings be added square to square?—Why should they not be hexagonal or cruciform—the shapes clearly the most convenient of access, and the most economical of space? But who ever saw a farmstead attempted either circular, cruciform, or hexagonal?

Another possible mode of adapting farm building to the changing circumstances of improved modes of feeding, is the erection of a complete shell, like the shed of a railway-station, capable of being opened and closed at both ends, and this well drained and trapped, with the drains carried entirely out of the area, thoroughly ventilated, capable of being opened or closed at pleasure, according to the necessities of the case.

The great principle always to keep in view, in constructing farm buildings, and, indeed, all other kinds of building requiring ventilation, is that provision be made for the admission of pure air.—*Mark Lane Express*.

#### MAKING BUTTER IN WINTER.

As butter making is considered often a very great difficulty, and churning day is often the day dreaded in a farmer's family—we having been plagued in like manner—I was determined to find out the difficulty if possible, and two years since I undertook to churn myself, and found by putting hot water in the cream the butter would come sometimes after one to three hours' churning. I then tried placing the cream, which we kept in a yellow earthen pan, upon the stove, and stirring it up after repeated trials when the thermometer indicated 63° to 65°. I found this to be the true temperature for the cream, for the butter came and gathered to a charm in five minutes. And butter making in ever so cold weather by proper management of the cream can be made in quite as short a time as from grass-fed milk. The true secret in this, and it never fails if the cream is from 63 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit. But talk about a thermometer in churning cream for butter, and more than half the folks will be frightened. Now every woman that churns, if she will place the pan of cream on the stove, and keep it stirred from the bottom, so that when she puts her fingers in to try its warmth, which to be right should be a very little warmer than the finger, then this is the heat to churn it, and in from five to fifteen minutes the butter will have come; more under ten than over. We churn once a week in winter, and the whole operation is more often completed, butter-milk washed out and every thing done in thirty or forty minutes.—*JAMES HUGHTON, in Ohio Farmer*.

**UNCLE SAM'S FARM.**—The last census showed that Uncle Sam is a thrifty farmer. The value of the crops of the United States for 1850 was as follows:—Wheat, 143,000,000 dollars; Indian corn, 391,200,000 dollars; hay, 190,275,000 dollars; oats, 70,840,000 dollars; potatoes, 78,125,000 dollars; cotton, 139,000,000 dollars; the whole crop being, 1,752,583,042 dollars. The animals slaughtered are worth 183,000,000 dollars per annum.—*English Paper*.

## Miscellaneous.

## FAITHFULNESS IN LITTLE THINGS.

BY ELIZA A. CLARK.

"Is Mr. Harris in?" inquired a plainly but neatly-dressed boy, of twelve or thirteen, to a clerk, as he stood by the counter of a large book-store.

The well-paid clerk regarded the boy with a supercilious look, and answered, "Mr. Harris is in, but he is engaged."

The boy looked at the clerk hesitatingly, and then said, "If he is not particularly engaged I should like much to see him."

"If you have any business to transact, I can attend to it," replied the clerk; "Mr. Harris cannot be troubled with children like you."

"What is this Morley?" said a pleasant-looking, elderly man, stepping up to the clerk; "what does the boy want?"

"He insisted on seeing you, though I told him you were engaged," returned the clerk, a little abashed by the manner of his employer.

"And what would you have with me, my lad?" inquired Mr. Harris, kindly.

The boy raised his eyes, and meeting the half-scornful glance of the clerk, said timidly:

"I wish to look at the bill of some books which I bought here some three months since. There is a mistake in it, which I wished to correct."

"Ah, my boy, I see," replied Mr. Harris, "you have overpaid us, I suppose."

"No sir," answered the boy. "On the contrary, I purchased some books which are not charged on the bill, and I have called to pay you for them."

Mr. Harris folded his arms across his breast, regarded the boy earnestly for a moment, and then asked, "When did you discover this mistake?"

"Not until I had reached home," replied the lad. "When I paid for the books I was in a great hurry, fearing the boat would leave before I could reach it, and did not examine the bill."

"Why did you not return and rectify the mistake?" asked the gentleman in a tone slightly altered.

"Because, sir, I live at some distance from the city, and have not been able to return until now."

"My dear boy," said Mr. Harris, "you have given me great pleasure. In a long life of mercantile business, I have never met with an instant of this kind before. You have acted nobly, and deserve a recompense."

"I ask no recompense," returned the boy proudly; "I have done nothing but my duty, a simple act of justice, and that deserves no reward, but itself."

"May I ask who taught you such noble principles?" inquired Mr. Harris.

"My mother," answered the boy, bursting into tears.

"Blessed is the child who has such a mother," said Mr. Harris, with much emotion, "and blessed is the mother of such a child. Be faithful to her teachings, my dear boy, and you will be the staff of her declining years."

"Alas, sir," sobbed the boy, "she is dead—it was her sickness and death which prevented me from coming here before."

"What is your name?" inquired Mr. Harris.

"Edward Delong."

"Have you a father?"

"No, sir; my father died when I was an infant."

"Where do you reside?"

"In the town of Linwood, about fifty miles from the city."

"Well, my boy, what were the books which were forgotten?"

"*Tacitus*, and a Latin dictionary."

"Let me see the bill. Mah! signed by A. C.

Morley, I will see to that. Here Mr. Morley, called Mr. Harris, but that functionary was busily engaged in waiting on a customer at the opposite side of the store, bowing and smiling in the most obsequious manner.

"Edward," continued the kind-hearted Mr. Harris, "I am not going to reward you for what you have done, but I wish to manifest my approbation of your conduct in such a manner, as to make you remember the wise and excellent precepts of your departed mother. Select from my store any ten books you choose, which, in addition to the ten you had before, shall be a present to you; and henceforth, as now, my boy, remember and not despise the day of little things." If ever you need a friend, call on me, and for thy mother's sake I will assist you."

When the grateful boy left the store, through his own tears he saw the moistened eyes of his kind benefactor.

Edward Delong wished for knowledge, and though the scanty means of his mother could hardly satisfy his desire, he had advanced far beyond most boys of his age. By working nights and mornings for a neighbor, he had amassed what seemed to him a large sum of money, and this was expended in books.

Scarcely was he in possession of his treasures, when his mother sickened and died. His home was now with a man who regarded money as the chief end and aim of his life, and severe and constant labor as the only means of obtaining that end.

For two years Edward struggled with his hopeless condition. Toil, early and late, was his doom and to his oft-expressed wish of obtaining an education, his employer answered:

"Learnin' never made corn grow, or tilled a field, and what is the use on it. I can only read and write, and there ain't richer man in the place, not excepting Squire Morrison, with all his high larn' notions."

"Is Mr. Harris in?" inquired Edward, as he again entered the store of that gentleman.

"Will you wait a moment, and he will be at liberty."

"Did you wish to see him?" asked Mr. Harris of the boy, whose thoughts were so intense that he had not noticed the approach of his friend.

"Mr. Harris!" exclaimed Edward, and it was all that he could say.

"My noble Edward!" said the old man.—"and you have needed a friend. Well you shall have one."

Five years from that time, Edward Delong was the confidential clerk of Mr. Harris, and in three more, a partner in the firm. The integrity of purpose which first won the regard of his benefactor, was his guide in after life.—Prosperity crowned his efforts, and happiness blessed his heart—the never-failing result of faithfulness in "little things."

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**TWO IN HEAVEN.**—The following touching paragraph is from Fanny Fern's *Portfolio*:—"You have two children?" said I. "I have four," was the reply; "two on earth, two in heaven." There spoke the mother! Still hers, only "gone before!" Still remembered, loved, and cherished, by the hearth and at the board; their places not yet filled, even though their successors draw life from the same faithful breast where their dying heads were pillow'd. "Two in heaven!" Safely housed from storm and tempest. No sickness there, no drooping head, nor fading eye, nor weary feet. By the green pastures tended by the good Shepherd, linger the little lambs of the heavenly fold. "Two in heaven!" Earth less attractive. Eternity nearer. Invisible cords drawing the maternal soul upwards. "Still small voices" ever whispering, "Come," to the world-weary spirit. "Two in heaven!" Mother of angels, walk softly! holy eyes watch thy footsteps! cherub forms bend to listen; keep thy spirit free from earth-taint; so shalt thou go to them, though they may not return to thee.

"**PARTNER WANTED.**"—So say the advertisements every day. Everybody wants a partner, though everybody doesn't advertise for one. Sleeping, silent, or active—all sorts are in request."

One man wants a partner with \$10,000; another, a partner with a capital of bright eyes, fair form, and a clear thousand a year of undivided affection; a third, with a good, honest, heart; isn't particular about the way it's "put up," provided he can have the undisputed title thereto. And so it goes; everybody, the world over, is looking for a partner—waiting for a partner—sighing for a partner. Some are ashamed to confess it; others speak "right out," and all, as they look, disclose some little pet weakness of their own. One man has a *pennant* for a particular fashion of nose; he doesn't care what the owner knows, if she only owns a *Roman* nose. Another is bewitched for black eyes, caring little what is behind or above them. A third wants a form like an hour-glass, and he finds it; so all three marry respectively, eyes, nose, and hour-glass. The eyes grow rheumy and dim, and peer queerly over a pair of spectacles for "forty-five." Just think of that forty-five! The nose loses its fair proportions and becomes a receptacle for "Macaboy"; and the hour-glass grows old and crazy. Another man marries a voice, and has nothing left at last but the echo. And worse than all, he that marries "a plum" and a woman to boot, makes way with the wealth, and—the woman remains.

Sometimes, but not often—we will give them credit for that—the women are seeking for partners; one a pair of whiskers; another, six feet in his stocking; a third, a house and lot. But the whiskers get frosty, the six feet leans like the tower of Pisa, the house is mortgaged, the mortgage is "foreclosed," and nothing remains but the man himself.

And so it goes, and so they all go. "Partner wanted." Of course; if a man has a surplus of joy he wants to divide it; because, in dividing, he doubles it. If a man is burdened with grief he wants to share it; because, in sharing, he halves it.—*Tribune*.

**TRUTHFULNESS.**—Of all happy households, that is the happiest where falsehood is never thought of. All peace is broken up when once it appears that there is a liar in a house. All comfort has gone when suspicion has once entered—when there must be reserve in talk and reservation in belief. Anxious parents who are aware of the pains of suspicion, will place generous confidence in their children, and receive what they say freely, unless there is strong reason to distrust the truth of any one. If such an occasion should unhappily arise, they should keep the suspicion from spreading as long as possible, and avoid disgracing their poor child while there is chance of its cure by their confidential assistance. He should have their pity and assiduous help, as if he were suffering under some disgusting bodily disorder. If he can be cured, he will become duly grateful for the treatment. If the endeavors fail, means must of course be taken to prevent his example from doing harm; and then, as I said, the family peace is broken up, because the family confidence is gone. I fear that, from some cause or another, there are but few large families where every member is altogether truthful. But where all are so organized and so trained as to be wholly reliable in act and word, they are a light to all eyes, and a joy to all hearts. They are a public benefit, for they are a point of general reliance; and they are privately blessed within and without. Without, their life is made easy by universal trust; and within, their home and their hearts, they have the security of rectitude, and the gladness of innocence.—*Harriet Martineau*.

There was never any party, faction or sect, whatever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent; for a bee is not a busier animal than a blockhead.

## USEFUL HINTS ON MATRIMONY.

No woman will be likely to dispute with us when we assert that marriage is her destiny. A man may possibly fill up some sort of an existence without loving; but a woman with nothing to love, cherish, care for, and minister to, is an anomaly in the universe—an existence without an object. It is as natural for a woman to have some one to look to for protection, some one to look to for advice and assistance, as to breathe. Without it, no woman ever was or can be happy. It is the want of her nature, and nothing can satisfy her heart with such a void unfilled. Now, with the exception of some occasional irregularities in the relative proportions of the sexes, produced by circumstances, such as the settlement of new countries, there is no reason why every man should not have a wife, and every woman a husband, and this would easily be brought about by the exercise of common sense, and less ambition. Each sex is looking up for something above its own sphere. The son of an industrious and successful mechanic must be a professional man, instead of following in his father's foot-steps; and this is folly the first. When he looks for a wife, the neat, industrious daughter of a mechanic like his father is not good enough for him; he must make love to some fine lady, who is one age in advance—that is, her grandfather was a mechanic instead of her father, a very aristocratic distinction. On the other hand, the girl who works for her living, earning by her honest labors, would not deign to encourage the addresses of a laboring man; she would set her cap for a gentleman, forsooth. The mechanic's daughter, educated on her father's earnings to be a fine lady, encourages the attentions of a set of fops and dandlers, who drive honest men away from her in disgust, and she becomes the victim of some sorry sharper or shallow fool. Now, this is all wrong—deplorably, wretchedly wrong. Girls should know that men superior to themselves in education and position do not always associate with them for good. Men should know that by marrying girls educated in habits of life above their fortunes they are not likely to have good wives. A little sound sense will enable any man to see that it is better to have a wife grateful for more than she expected, than grumbling at less. It is delightful going up the hill of fortune; but horrible, jolting, aggravating work to come down.—*Home Companion.*

ACTS OF LOVE.—Each one of a thousand acts of love costs very little by itself, and yet, when viewed altogether, who can estimate their value? What is it that secures for one the name of a kind neighbor? Not the doing of half a dozen great favors in as many years, but the little every-day kindnesses, neither of which seems of much consequence considered in itself, but their continued repetition throws sunlight over the whole neighborhood. It is so, too, in the family. The child whose good offices are always ready when they are wanted—to run up stairs or down—to get chips or rock the cradle, or to run on an errand and "right back"—and all with a cheerful look and pleasant temper, has a reward along with such good deeds. If a little girl cannot take her grandfather on her lap, as he takes her on his, she can get his slippers, or put away his book, or gently comb his thin lock; and, whether she thinks of it or not, these little kindnesses, that come from a loving heart, are the sunbeams that lighten up a dark and woful world.—*Child's Journal.*

SOULLESS.—Out West, a stump orator, describing his opponent said:

"I have heard some persons hold to the opinion that just at the precise moment one human being dies, another is born, and that the soul enters and animates the new-born babe. Now I have made particular and extensive inquiries concerning my opponent *there*, and I find that for some time previous to his nativity, *nobody died*.

CHILDREN'S ANSWERS.—We have somewhere heard of a child who was asked to define "chaos," and the quiet reply was, "a good pile of nothing with no where to put it."

Another child defined "slander" to be "when nobody did nothing and somebody went and told of it."

Another amusing instance of a child's unsophisticated answer occurred recently in this city an account of which we clip from an exchange:

One of the ladies connected with the "Methodist Five Points Mission," who has under her charge some thirty little boys, called them together on the morning of Thanksgiving day, to perfect them in their answers to questions she intended to put to them before the visitors during the afternoon. After arranging them properly, the first boy on the right, in answer to the question "Who made you?" was to say "God." The next, "Of what were you made?" reply "The dust of the earth," and so on through the Catechism. The all-important moment having arrived, the little "shavers" were told to stand up. The little head boy it seems, was missing, but the fact being unnoticed by the teacher, she proceeded with the question, "Who made you?" which elicited the following laughable answer, "I was made out of de dirt of the 'ert; but the little feller what God made has got the belly-ache, and gone home."

WILD RACE OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—In *The Cincinnati Commercial*, of Saturday last, we find an account of a somewhat singular collision on the Miami road at Milford. The engine of a freight train ran into the rear car of a passenger train, which was standing still at the depot. *The Commercial* says:

"When Mr. WATT, engineer of the mail train, heard the crash of the collision he supposed his own train would be driven over him, and with his assistants, sprang off. The furnace had just been crammed with wood, and there was a full head of steam on. The force of the blow uncoupled the locomotive and tender from the baggage car, at the same instant jerking the lever and throwing the throttle valve wide open! Away sped the locomotive like an arrow, or, if we might so say, like a flat of omnipotence, sweeping down the track at seventy miles an hour! God help any hapless train met or overtaken; help the city, but full fourteen miles below, for that distance will be devoured in fifteen minutes! The escaped engine came howling by Plainville, visible for an instant to the appalled villagers, switched off into the double track, as lightning from one steel rod to another divergent, and thundered on to the city whose spires might now have been seen from the iron disc of this fiery comet; but there was none to see, for rider, or driver, or living human soul had the engine none. Happily the furnace door flew open, the draught ceased, and a little way above the upper engine-house, on a heavy up grade, the locomotive's breath was spent; it came to a dead stand and stood there silent and cold, forming as much a part of the still wintry landscape as the whitened rock and shrowded trees on the hillside above."

GOOD.—A Western New-York farmer writes as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligation for introducing a variety of swine:

"Respected sir: I went yesterday at the fair of M. I found several pigs of your species; there was a great variety of beasts, and I was very much astonished at not seeing you there!"

ENMITIES AND DIFFERENCES.—As horses start aside from objects they see imperfectly, so do men. Enmities are excited by an indistinct view; they would be allayed by conference. Look at any long avenue of trees by which the traveler on our principal highways is protected from the sun. Those at the beginning are

wide apart, but those at the end almost meet. Thus happens it frequently in opinions. Men who were far asunder come nearer and nearer in the course of life, if they have sense enough to quell, or good sense enough to temper and assuage their earlier animosities.—*Literary Chronicle.*

A WORD OR TWO ABOUT BED-COVERING.—People are often "short" in that golden product called common sense—and in relation to nothing more than bed-covering. What one sleeps under has a vital connection with the health; and many a day is made miserable just as the sleep of the preceding night has been beneath proper or improper clothing. A popular writer has the following:

"Three-fourths of the bed-covering of our people consist of what are miscalled "comfortables," viz: two calico cloths with glazed cotton wadding laid between and quilted in.

"The perfection of dress, for day or night, where warmth is the purpose, is that which confines around the body sufficient of its own warmth, while it allows escape to the rest. Where the body is allowed to bathe protractedly in its own vapor, we must expect an unhealthy action upon the skin. Where there is too little ventilating escape, what is called insensible perspiration is checked, and something analogous to fever supervenes. Foul tongue in taste, and lack of morning appetite, betrays the error. In all cases the temper suffers, and "my dear, this is execrable coffee," is probably the morning salutation.

"How much is the rosy health of poor children due to the air leaking bed-rooms of their parents—and what a generator of pale faces is a close chamber!

"To be healthy and happy, provide your bed with the lightest and most porous blanket. The finer the better. The cheapest in price are the dearest in health. "Comfortables" are uncomfortable and unhealthy. Cotton, if it could be made equally porous, and keep so, we should prefer to wool. The same for daily underclothes. But more than all else, let your chamber be well ventilated. Knock in a hole somewhere to give your escaping breath exit, and another to give fresh air to your lungs in place of what they have expired. So shall you have pleasant dreams at night, and in the morning, cheerful rising, sweet breath and a good appetite. These blessings combined, will secure to healthful parents a household of bright, rosy-cheeked memorials of rich and fruitful affection."

THREE DAYS' SIGHT.—A Frenchman unacquainted with business, received a draft payable at three days' sight at a certain bank. The first day he presented himself at the counter, and taking the draft from his pocket-book, extended it before the paying teller, and to his astonishment, said, "You see that once," and folding the draft, he walked away. The next morning he appeared again, and going through the same form, said, "You see that twice." The third day he appeared again and said, "You see that three times. Now you will pay him."

POLITENESS.—There is something higher in politeness than Christian moralists have recognized. In its best form, as a simple out-going, all-pervading spirit, none but the truly religious man can show it. For it is the sacrifice of self in the little habitual matters of life—always the best test of our principles—together with a respect, unaffected, for man as our brother under the same grand destiny.

A MAN should never be ashamed to own he has been wrong, which is but saying in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

WHAT IS MAN?—Chemically speaking, a man is 45 lbs. of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through 54 pailfuls of water.—*Quarterly Review.*

## American Agriculturist.

New-York. Wednesday, January 25, 1852.

THE importance of the coming National Poultry Exhibition justifies us in devoting considerable space to the official programme, to the exclusion of a variety of other agricultural and miscellaneous matter which we had prepared for this number.

**Rise in Guano.**—The Peruvian Government have directed their agents in this country to advance the price of guano four dollars per ton. This is done in consequence of the high price of freight.

### NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.

In another column will be found the official announcement of the rules, premiums, &c., of the coming National Poultry Show, which promises fair to eclipse all similar exhibitions yet held in this country. It will be seen that liberal provisions have been made for exhibitors, both in regard to premiums, care of fowls, &c. Nearly \$500 are offered as regular premiums, and the discretionary premiums will swell the amount to considerably more than that sum.

A meeting of the managers was held at the Astor House on Thursday evening last, to perfect arrangements for holding the exhibition. Some embarrassment was at first felt by those who had taken the matter in hand, owing to the late destruction of Metropolitan Hall, and the report that suitable central rooms could not be obtained at this season of exhibitions and lectures, without incurring nearly a thousand dollars expense. This difficulty was, however, very happily overcome by the generous response of the President of the Society to a resolution, requesting him to open the spacious halls of the American Museum for the exhibition. It will be seen that these buildings are to be opened during an entire week, commencing with Monday, February 13th, and that Mr. BARNUM has assumed the whole expense of the exhibition, including the premiums; agreeing at the same time, that whatever is left from the sale of tickets to visitors, after deducting expenses, shall be given to the Society as a fund for future operations. We think this very generous on the part of Mr. BARNUM; for, let it be recollect, if there be any loss, he alone undertakes to bear it, if a gain, the Society has the benefit of it.

Exhibitors will be admitted free, and visitors will be charged only twenty-five cents, which will give them an opportunity not only of examining the finest specimens of the poultry of the United States, but also of seeing the usual curiosities of the Museum and Lecture-room. Aside from the visitors drawn together by the Poultry Exhibition, the fowls will be seen by the usual visitors of the Museum, amounting to some eighteen or twenty thousand a week we believe.

We are quite pleased with the arrangement made, which frees the officers of the Society from all pecuniary responsibility, and a portion of the labor and detail always required in such matters. If Mr. BARNUM does not get completely "crowed out" before he gets through with this show, we suggest to other societies,

including the New-York Horticultural, to follow suit with the National Poultry Society, and make a draft upon his experience, and especially upon his well-filled coffers, for the necessary aid to carry on these valuable exhibitions.

Although membership to this Society—admitting a man and his family during the whole exhibition—is fixed at Three Dollars, no exhibitor, or officer is required or even asked to pay this amount. The managers wish it to be understood that it is perfectly free to all exhibitors and officers.

### Annual Meeting of the New-York State Agricultural Society.

This is to take place in Albany, on Tuesday, the 7th of February, and continue three days. Officers for the ensuing year will then be chosen, and a complete account be rendered by the President and other officers of the Society, of its proceedings the past year. Various committees will report, and action be taken for the coming year. There will also be an exhibition of Fat Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Grain, Winter Fruit, and various discussions be held upon different subjects of agriculture. This is usually an interesting social meeting, and we hope it will be well attended. At the same time an unusual effort will be made to get up a large Poultry Show by the State Poultry Society.

### SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE NEW-YORK CANARY BIRD ASSOCIATION.

ABOUT one hundred gentlemen are united in an association under the above title, and hold an annual exhibition of their little musicians. They seem to be very quiet about their show, which must certainly be one of considerable interest. We learn that they do admit outsiders for a consideration, and we suggest that our readers will get twenty-five cents worth of bird music—to say nothing of what they will see there—by visiting the Exhibition at 292 Bowery, any time this week before Saturday noon.

Speaking of Canary Birds, we have never been more strikingly reminded of the fact that this is a *wholesale city*, than we were a day or two since, when we had occasion to call at the stores of two *Bird Merchants*, where we saw in two rooms twelve or fifteen hundred or more cages with a canary in each, and such a "singing of birds" we have never before listened to, even in the most secluded woody glen.

**PATENT-OFFICE REPORT FOR 1852-3—AGRICULTURAL.**—We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT for a copy of this report, which contains many practical suggestions from leading agriculturists in every State in the Union. We shall carefully examine and sift this report hereafter, and from time to time publish such extracts as we deem most instructive to our readers.

**SHORT-HORN BULLS AND SUFFOLK PIGS.**—We desire to call attention to COL. SHERWOOD's advertisement in our present number of the above animals. His stock is very choice of its kind and most of it imported.

**Eggs.**—It is estimated that 1,500,000,000 of eggs are annually consumed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain. These, at twelve cents a dozen, amount to *fifteen millions of dollars!*

There are, doubtless, quite as many consumed in the United States.

### Transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society for 1852.

By the politeness of the Secretary, Mr. JOHNSON, we are at last favored with a copy of this long-expected work. The present volume contains about nine hundred pages—several hundred less than most of its predecessors—but from the little time we have yet been able to devote to looking it over, we should judge that the loss in *quantity*, is more than made up by the gain in *quality*. The transactions of all Societies with which we are acquainted, require thorough pruning and condensation before publication. To lop off the irrelevant and superfluous, and condense the remainder, requires no little tact and intelligence, and much time and patience on the part of the person preparing matter of this kind for the press.

The engravings are well done of their kind. We hope all coarse, imperfect things will continue to be rejected in future volumes.

We regret that the State printer should mix up so much poor paper with the good throughout the work; it mars the volume sadly, and looks almost like a cheat. Why cannot State publications equal in appearance those which are issued by private houses? Why should they be made up on the principle that a jockey does a pair of horses—match a good one to sell the poor one?

We have marked several of the briefer articles of the Transactions, which we shall copy into this paper as soon as we can find room.

[OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.]

### GRAND NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS CASH PREMIUMS.

The National Poultry Society, for the improvement of Domestic Poultry, will hold its First Annual Fair at the American Museum, in the City of New-York, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, February 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1854.

This will include the exhibition of all kinds of fowls, pea-fowls, ducks, geese, swans, fancy pigeons, gold and silver pheasants, &c. Premiums will also be offered for the best specimens of rabbits, rat terrier dogs and deer.

This being the first exhibition of this character in New-York, its novelty alone will doubtless attract a large crowd of visitors, including many purchasers, and there is every inducement to breeders to send in their specimens, both for exhibition and sale.

As the chief object of the Society is to encourage the improvement of domestic poultry, by bringing together, for comparison and sale, as large a variety as possible from every part of the Union, the managers have determined to make no charge whatever to competitors for the privilege of exhibiting their specimens.

*Exhibitors will be admitted FREE at all times during the Exhibition.*

*Food and water will be provided by the Society for all fowls on exhibition, and proper persons will be appointed to regularly feed and provide for them, without expense or inconvenience to the owner.*

Fowls intended for exhibition may be sent any time after the 8th February, and they will be taken care of by the Managers, free of expense to the owners. They should be directed to the "Poultry Committee, at the American Museum, New-York." All specimens should arrive on or before the 11th February.

**PREMIS LIST.**—Premises will be awarded for excellence in the several departments, according to the following scale:

CLASS I.—Gallinaceous Fowls.		
For the best and largest variety of pure-bred fowls.....	25	Common.—For the best pair.....
For the second best do.....	25	Second best do.....
For the third best do.....	15	And in consideration of the usefulness of the Terrier family, as a guardian of the household and poultry-yard, it has been deemed proper, also, to admit for competition as
Fourth best do.....	10	CLASS X.—Rat Terrier Dogs.
Asiatic Fowls.		For the best specimen.....
For the best pair of Asiatic Fowls of whatever subvariety.....	20	Second do.....
A. Shanghai.—For the best pair or trio, Red or Buff.....	5	JUDGES.—The following persons have been appointed Judges:
Second best do.....	3	Of the largest and best variety—Daniel B. Haight, Dover Plains, N. Y.; David Taggart, Northumberland, Pa.; John Giles, Ct.; Francis Rotch, Butternuts, N. Y.
For the best pair or trio of Black.....	5	Of the Asiatic Fowls—Robert Wilkinson, Westchester, N. Y.; W. R. Powell, Elizabethtown, N. J.; David Taggart, Northumberland, Pa.; C. C. Plaisted, Great Falls, N. H.; D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.
Second best do.....	3	Of all other Gallinaceous Fowls—John C. Jackson, Astoria, N. Y.; Samuel B. Parsons, Flushing, N. Y.; John Giles, Conn.; Luther Tucker, Albany, N. Y.; Samuel S. Beman, Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y.
For the best pair or trio of White.....	5	Of Turkeys, Guinea Fowls, Pea Fowls, Ducks, Geese and Swans—Chas. W. Bathgate, Fordham, N. Y.; Wm. J. Beck, Westchester, N. Y.; Francis Rotch, Butternuts, N. Y.; Theodore C. Peters, Darien, N. Y.
Second best do.....	3	Of Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs and Deer—Edwin Thorne, New-York; Geo. A. Wells, Bridgeport, Conn.; Benj. Haynes, Elizabethtown, N. J.; John T. Andrew, West Cornwall, Ct.; J. M. Lovett, Albany, N. Y.; R. H. Van Rensselaer, Otsego Co., N. Y.
E. White Calcutta.—For the best pair or trio.....	5	Judges to award Discretionary Premiums on animals not enumerated—Roswell L. Colt, Patterson, N. J.; Wm. De Lamano, New-York; Hon. D. S. Gregory, Jersey City; C. P. Holcomb, Newcastle, Del.; Lewis F. Allen, Black Rock, N. Y.
F. Black Java.—For the best pair or trio.....	5	In awarding prizes, the Judges will take into consideration:
Second best do.....	3	1st. Purity of blood; 2d. Points or form; 3d. Size; 4th. Beauty of plumage.
G. Hong Kong.—For the best pair or trio.....	5	The following Railroads have already agreed to transport Fowls to and from the Exhibition FREE, and the Managers have no doubt that all the public conveyances in the country will exercise the same liberality:—N. Y. Central, Hudson River, Naugatuck, N. Haven and N. London, Long Island, Hudson R., New Jersey Central, and Phila. and Reading R. R.; it being understood that Fowls thus transported gratis, are at the risk of the respective owners.
Second best do.....	3	REGULATIONS.—Every coop is to be marked with the true name of the Fowls exhibited, and, when they are for sale, the price asked is to be legibly marked thereon.
H. Black Spanish.—For the best pair or trio.....	5	Exhibitors are expected to have their fowls exhibited in neat and tasteful coops, as small as convenient, and for the sake of uniformity, it is recommended that they be made of one-half inch stuff, and be 36 inches in length, 28 inches high, and 24 inches deep, with wire fronts. This rule, however, is not compulsory.
Second best do.....	3	Each exhibitor is expected to furnish, in writing, all interesting information regarding the name, parentage, age or importation of the Fowls exhibited by him, the manner in which they have been fed; with an account of their production, &c. Any person who shall wilfully render a false statement in regard to the fowls exhibited by him will forfeit all claims to premiums. It is desirable that not more than four specimens of any one breed or variety of Gallinaceous Fowls be exhibited in one coop.
I. Dorking.—For the best trio of White.....	2	No exhibitor will be allowed to remove his contributions from the Show Rooms until the close of the Exhibition, without the joint permission of the President of the Society and the Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements.
Second best do.....	2	Any person may become a member of the Society by subscribing his name to the List of Members, and paying into the Treasury the sum of three dollars. Membership entitles the possessor to admission for himself and family at all times during the exhibition.
L. Hamburgs.—For the best trio of Bolton Greys.....	2	In view of the interests with which these animals are regarded by many amateur breeders, the Managers have deemed it proper to admit for competition as
Second best do.....	2	CLASS IX.—Rabbits.
M. Game.—For the best pair or trio of Sumatra.....	2	Hop-Eared—For the best pair.....
Second do.....	2	Second best do.....
For the best pair or trio of Chinese Albino.....	2	
Second do.....	2	
For the best pair or trio of Earl Derby.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
For the best pair or trio of Mexican.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
Other Game.—For the best trio.....	2	
K. Dominique.—For the best pair or trio.....	2	
For the second best.....	2	
M. Guilderlands.—For the best pair or trio.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
N. Polish.—For the best trio, White or Black.....	2	
Second do.....	2	
For the best trio of Golden Spangled.....	2	
Second do.....	2	
For the best pair of Silver Spangled.....	2	
Second do.....	2	
O. Bantams.—For the best trio Gold laced Sebright.....	2	
Second do.....	2	
For the best trio Silver laced Sebright.....	2	
Second do.....	2	
For the best trio of Java.....	2	
Second do.....	2	
For the best trio of African.....	2	
Second do.....	2	
Other Bantams.—For the best trio.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
CLASS II.—Turkeys.		
Wild.—For the best pair.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
Domestic.—For the best pair.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
CLASS III.—Guinea Fowls.		
For the best pair.....	2	
Second best.....	2	
CLASS IV.—Pea Fowls.		
For the best pair.....	2	
Second best.....	2	
CLASS V.—Ducks.		
Aylesbury.—For the best pair.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
Cayuga Black.—For the best pair.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
Muscovy.—For the best pair.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
Top Knot.—For the best pair.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
Common.—For the best pair.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
CLASS VI.—Geese.		
Bremen.—For the best pair.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
Chinese.—For the best pair.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
African.—For the best pair.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
Wild.—For the best pair.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
CLASS VII.—Swans.		
For the best pair.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
CLASS VIII.—Pigeons.		
For best and largest variety.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	
For the best pair of any distinct variety.....	2	
In view of the interests with which these animals are regarded by many amateur breeders, the Managers have deemed it proper to admit for competition as		
CLASS IX.—Rabbits.		
Hop-Eared—For the best pair.....	2	
Second best do.....	2	

Common.—For the best pair.....  
Second best do.....  
And in consideration of the usefulness of the Terrier family, as a guardian of the household and poultry-yard, it has been deemed proper, also, to admit for competition as  
CLASS X.—Rat Terrier Dogs.  
For the best specimen.....  
Second do.....

JUDGES.—The following persons have been appointed Judges:

Of the largest and best variety—Daniel B. Haight, Dover Plains, N. Y.; David Taggart, Northumberland, Pa.; John Giles, Ct.; Francis Rotch, Butternuts, N. Y.

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Of Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs and Deer—Edwin Thorne, New-York; Geo. A. Wells, Bridgeport, Conn.; Benj. Haynes, Elizabethtown, N. J.; John T. Andrew, West Cornwall, Ct.; J. M. Lovett, Albany, N. Y.; R. H. Van Rensselaer, Otsego Co., N. Y.

Judges to award Discretionary Premiums on animals not enumerated—Roswell L. Colt, Patterson, N. J.; Wm. De Lamano, New-York; Hon. D. S. Gregory, Jersey City; C. P. Holcomb, Newcastle, Del.; Lewis F. Allen, Black Rock, N. Y.

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Any person may become a member of the Society by subscribing his name to the List of Members, and paying into the Treasury the sum of three dollars. Membership entitles the possessor to admission for himself and family at all times during the exhibition.

The list of Judges will be called at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 14th February, and they will immediately thereafter enter upon their examinations. The various Judges will be designated by rosettes and badges of various colors, which will be announced at the time of the exhibition. At ten o'clock on Thursday morning, the awards will be announced.

On Friday morning at 10 o'clock, an appropriate Address will be delivered, and a *Conversational Meeting* held in the Lecture Room of the Museum, in which it is hoped that all interested in the subject will join.

The most extensive arrangements will be made for exhibiting all the specimens of Poultry in the *Five spacious Halls of the Museum*, and *No extra charge* whatever will be made.

Admission to the National Poultry Show, including also all the usual attractions of the Museum will be *Only Twenty-five cents*. *Children under ten, half-price*. Open from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Persons to whom large Premiums are awarded can have all or any portion of their value in Silver Plate, appropriately inscribed, if preferred. Premiums not called for before the 15th of March will be considered donated to the Society.

January 19th, 1854.

P. T. BARNUM.

President of the National Poultry Society.

#### VICE PRESIDENTS.

Prof. JAS. MCCLINTOCK,	A. G. SUMNER,	S. C.
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J. BOWERS,	ARK.	
THOS. S. PHEASANTS,	THOS. ALLEN,	MO.
COL. LUTTERLOH,	JAS. DOUGALL,	CAN. WEST
HUGH ALLEN,	CAN. EAST	
R. McCORMICK, JR.,	CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.	
A. B. ALLEN,	RECORDING SECRETARY.	
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J. S. OATMAN,	— R. L. COLT, OF PATTERSON,	BENJAMIN HAYES, ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.
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T. B. MINER,	— J. W. AMERMAN,	
CLINTON,	— S. B. PARSONS, FLUSHING, L. I.	
N. Y.,	— HON. C. B. HUBBELL,	
D. P. NEWELL,	— BRIDGEPORT, CONN.	
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,	— FRED'K STANLEY, NEW-BRITAIN, CONN.	
WM. DELAMANO,	— NATHAN P. BEERS, N. Y.	
G. N. TUTTLE,	— DR. GEO. W. LAWRENCE,	CATONSVILLE, MD.
W. B. DINSMORE,	— J. P. BOWERS, BALTIMORE, MD.	
A. B. MILLER,	— ALFRED E. BEACH,	
O. S. FOWLER, N. Y.,	— EDWIN R. YALE,	
EDWIN R. YALE,	— GIDEON THOMPSON,	
ALFRED E. BEACH,	— WM. ELLSWORTH, BROOKLYN,	
EDWIN R. YALE,	— J. BOWERS, RALTIMORE, M. D.	
ALFRED E. BEACH,	— WM. H. NOBLE, ESQ.,	
EDWIN R. YALE,	— T. S. GOLD, WEST CORNWALL, CT.,	
ALFRED E. BEACH,	— JOHN ROSE, GREENWICH, CONN.	
EDWIN R. YALE,	— GEORGE SEELEY, FARDYCE HITCHCOCK.	



SMITH &amp; FENWICK'S FRUIT SKINNING AND CUTTING MACHINE.

THE above engraving represents a new and useful machine for paring, coring, and quartering apples, or it may be used simply for paring. This machine has just received the BRONZE MEDAL from the jury of examination at the Crystal Palace Exhibition; and the fact that this is the only instrument of the kind publicly noticed by

the jury, establishes its claims to superiority. We have not had an opportunity of testing it on all kinds and shapes of apples, but from the little trial we have given it, and from the principle on which it is constructed, we think it a most useful and practical invention.

THE SAN BERNARDIN VALLEY.—A writer in the *Journal of Commerce* thus describes the soil and productions of this fine valley, recently settled by a party of Mormons:

The soil is derived from the disintegration of granite and talcose rocks, and varies from a sandy gravel to a light granite sand and deep sandy clay, and the ground becoming more clayey as you descend into the lower grounds. The middle lands are admirably adapted for raising wheat and barley, and all the cereals. The barley and wheat is sown here in November and December, and frequently two crops are taken off in the year without resowing. The common produce of an acre is 50 to 60 bushels, and 30 bushels for the 2d crop. The straw grows to an enormous size, frequently standing 7½ feet high, and of great strength. This great size of the straw is to be expected, as the soil of decomposing granite supplies an abundance of silicate of potash, from which the plant obtains the silica of the stalk. The abundance of straw is so great that the wheat fields at this time present the appearance of a well-littered farm-yard and afford much food for the stock. The greatest facility exists here, as in many places in Southern California, for raising cattle and horses. Green grass can be had throughout the year, and the wild oats and grasses cover the hill sides without cultivation. No winter shelters are required for the stock, and the natural increase from these, without much care or expense, is a source of great wealth.

The Mormons manufacture abundance of butter and cheese. The greatest amount of butter is made in January, February, and March. It is now worth here 62 to 75 cents per pound, and cows command 60 to 100 dollars. Vegetables of all kinds grow with rapidity, and of superior quality. A sweet potato weighing 9 pounds was grown here last season. The place is also favorable for the culture of the grape, and new vineyards and fruit orchards have been commenced. The raining season commenced early in November, and rains continue at intervals of a week or two until April.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.—Feed your poultry well, and you will insure full crops.

#### CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS.

ISSUED FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 10, 1854.

CORN PLANTERS.—By Samuel Malone, of Tremont, Ill.: I claim the peculiar construction of the horizontal slide, made reversible from end to end for the purpose of varying the quantity of seed planted, as set forth.

CORN SHELLERS.—By Banford Gilbert, of Pittsburgh, Pa.: I do not claim as new the use of the feeding apron, nor the use of a toothed cylinder, or screen, separately considered.

I claim constructing the teeth on the cylinder and concave bed of the peculiar form described, and arranging the same in curved rows, so that during the revolution of the cylinder, the concavity of the rows of teeth on the cylinder meets the concavity of the rows of teeth on the concave bed, in combination with the screen or separator and the self-adjusting concave, as set forth.

COTTON GINS.—By B. D. Gullett, of Aberdeen, Miss.: I am aware that brushes have been so arranged in gins that their bristles extend between the saws, but in such a manner that the sides of the bristles would act against the fiber, therefore I make no claim to any arrangement of bristles acting in that manner, my invention being confined to such an arrangement of the brushes that their bristles will act endwise against the fiber, in which position they are found to brush out the motes with much better effect than any other.

I claim the combination of the mote brushes, operating as described, with the saw and stripping brushes, as specified.

COTTON GINS.—By Leonard Campbell, of Columbus, Miss.: I do not claim the use of brushes suspended in a position so as to allow them to hang loosely between the ginning saws.

But I claim the concave brush ribs and concave brush in combination with the brush wheel, for the purpose of scouring the nap, which is formed by the ginning saws out of the cotton, and at the same time remove all impurities or foreign substances from it, said ribs are each of them provided with two rows of short stump bristles, which are secured on the inner edges of said ribs, as described.

I also claim the concave plate for the purpose

of regulating the current of air which passes between said plate and wheel, as described.

BOG CUTTING CULTIVATORS.—ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENT.—By E. L. Freeman, of Bellville, N. Y. Originally patented June 21, 1853; I claim the fastening of the tooth by matching the shank with iron having a head or flanges on it, whereby the action upon the wood is divided forward and downward by means of which the key and mortise are saved from wear and injury.

COTTON IN ALGERIA.—The French correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says:

The *Constitutionnel* has nearly three columns on the culture of cotton in Algeria. Details are given of the progress in the growth of the article on your side of the Atlantic; with the inference that Algeria may exhibit a similar fecundity under the auspices of the government. According to a recent number of the *Moniteur*, the efficacy of its measures is proved by the accounts which come from every point of the prosperous condition of this year's crops in the colony. The Prefect of Algiers, after a personal survey, reports that "it is quite possible for Algeria, in a comparatively brief period, to produce a large portion of the cotton now used in the manufactories in France."

CAREFUL USE OF HORSES.—An acquaintance lost his horse a few days ago, in a manner that would suggest an habitual caution in driving. The horse, a valuable one, well kept, in good spirits, and in perfect health, was taken from the stable and driven. He had ascended a long and hard hill within the first mile of driving, and as soon as the summit was reached, the driver, as is the habit of many, touched him with the whip; he sprang, stopped, staggered and fell, and by the time the driver could alight from the carriage, he was dead. An examination showed that a large blood vessel near the heart had been ruptured.—*Farmer & Planter*.

A LIBERAL GIFT.—We see by the *Worcester Spy*, that Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of that city, has given to the Worcester County Horticultural Society the sum of \$3000, to be applied to the reduction of its debt. The income of the Society during the past year was \$1000 over its expenses, which, with the generous gift mentioned above, reduces its debt on its fine Hall to \$8000. The Library has also been largely increased during the year.

#### CURING GRASS FOR HAY BY STEAM.

THIS is an age of bold innovations of old customs. We have one to propose which is worthy of the consideration of our State Agricultural Society, and now is the time to think about it, that premiums may be offered, or the matter at least discussed at the January meeting of the members and executive committee. It is to solve the question of curing grass for hay—that is discharging the water from it by steam instead of the slow, imperfect process of drying it in the sun, often interrupted by rains, and the product injured or spoiled. Now, if saturating it with steam will have the effect, as we believe it will cure it, so that an hour of sun will dry it, or so that it may be preserved with salt, it opens a new era in the use of steam for agricultural purposes. The process need not be very expensive or laborious one. Let the grass be heaped up as fast as cut and covered with India rubber cloth. Then a pipe from a steam boiler, mounted upon a wagon may be inserted under the center of the pile, and steam applied to a degree of heat strong enough to almost cook the whole heap; at any rate to prepare it for very rapid sun-drying.—*New-York Tribune*.

That grass can be cured rapidly by steam, is a fact well known to all who are acquainted with the progress of invention; and as stated above, it is only a question of economy between curing hay by solar influence, and that of steam.

At present, however, the economy is all on the one side—the old plan. We have seen corn, carrots, beets and many other vegetables dried by steam. The only proper way to dry hay by steam, would be to use it (the steam) at high pressure upon the hay, which should be confined in a close vessel, such as a large tight wooden vat having a safety valve and provided with a false bottom. The hay could be piled in at the top of this vat, then allowed to drop out at the bottom when fully steamed. But to cure one ton of hay would require a vessel of about 1000 cubic feet capacity. On a very large dairy farm where a steam engine is employed, and a large boiler is used—fuel being cheap—it might answer to erect such a vessel and thus employ steam for curing the hay.

On the other hand, some would prefer to employ a current of hot air, driving it through the hay by a blower, in place of the steam; this plan could be used on any farm, with a horse power to drive the blower—no steam boiler would be required, only a furnace with air tubes passing through it. Neither of these plans, however, can be employed economically by our farmers in general; but the subject should not be overlooked by them; it will bear both investigation and experiment. We know that very many of our farmers lose a great deal of hay every year by imperfect curing; it heats in the mow and much of the very parts which contribute to sustain animal heat, passes off in a state of gas. Were we conducting a farm in extent from eighty acres and upwards, we would certainly employ a strong and simple steam engine of from six to ten horse power and would be sure to use a strong boiler of the most approved construction. In all parts of our country where coal is used by our agriculturists for fuel, a steam engine is easily worked, but by using wood for fuel, it is somewhat troublesome to feed the furnaces. A steam engine can be used to do all the churning, threshing, washing, sawing, shelling corn, grinding the flour and many other things beside. Indeed, we may yet see, one or two power looms in every farmer's house, for weaving all the plain cloth required by the family; they might also be very profitably employed for weaving blankets, for which there is a large market open, in all our large cities.—*Scientific American.*

#### ICE STACKS.

In many localities where ice cannot be conveniently procured for storage for summer, other modes must be resorted to, and residing in such a part of the country, I therefore had recourse to the following expedient: Having a good fall of snow about the end of January last, I selected a cool, shaded spot for the erection of a circular snow stack, and taking advantage of this fall, (about 6 inches in depth,) I had 12 men and 3 horses set to work, in carting, rolling, and building the stack, making it about 30 feet in diameter, having it watered and firmly trodden under foot; the former is necessary when the weather is frosty, to insure the firm-treading (a great essential) being properly done. Thus, at the end of three days we had erected an artificial mound, about 18 feet in height. I then had a strong wooden frame put round it, about 2 feet distant from the stack, well packing betwixt the snow and frame with straw, and regularly thatching the whole with one foot of the same material; finishing by making a ditch outside the frame, in order to carry off water or melted snow. A small door, thatched the same as the frame is required for ingress; of course this frame, will answer for many years without being removed. Many may be surprised at the size of my stack, but allowances must be made for waste, (nearly one-half,) and yet I may remark that part of the stack described above still remains, and always will until the expiry of one year from the time of its erection.—A. B. A., in *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

TURKEY'S REAL DANGER.—Christmas-time.

**BEE STINGS.**—The sting of a bee consists of an extensible sheath, enclosing two fine needle-shaped darts. These darts are distinctly separate from each other; and though so close together as to appear like one to the naked eye, are capable of acting independently of each other. They are each provided with ten minute teeth near the extremity, like those of a saw, so that when they are plunged into any tough substance the bee can seldom withdraw them, and consequently both darts and sheath are wrenched from his body, and the mutilation causes the speedy death of the unfortunate insect. When the bee is prepared to sting, he first plunges one of the darts, having the point a little in advance of the other, into the skin, until the foremost barb *catches*, and then repeats the process with the other; he thus pushes them alternately deeper and deeper, until they are firmly imbedded in the flesh. At the base of the sting, and communicating with the tube of the sheath, is a little bag, or bladder, filled with a transparent poisonous fluid. The contraction of this bag, which is produced by means of a strong muscle connected with it, causes the poison to flow out of the sheath into the wound.

The alleged remedies for the wounds inflicted by this wonderful weapon are countless and various. Colton says that the sting should be completely pulled out, as it is barbed like a fish hook, and would otherwise work deeper into the flesh. "Then squeeze the poison out with the tube of a small key, and put a little honey on the place to keep the air away." But Sydserff, a bee-taker at Leigh, in an old treatise on bees, describes the most singular remedy which has come to our notice, and one which we cannot conscientiously recommend our readers to try. He says that more than thirty years experience in his calling has led him to the conclusion that "the sting of one bee serves to mollify, prevent the swelling, and, in effect cure the sting of another." He relates that his little brother was once stung by bees to such an extent that he—Sydserff—pulled several stings from his tongue, and thirteen from one of his ears. The boy did not subsequently suffer at all from the effects of the wounds. Sydserff further says that if he is stung by two bees, the swelling is not so great as arises from the sting of one bee. If stung by ten bees, the swelling is very little, or there is none at all. On one occasion, while suffering from one set of stings, a new set was inflicted, and to his great astonishment all pain was instantly removed, and the swelling passed off. Three days after this he was again very much stung, but these *had no effect whatever upon him*, and he only felt them when they first pricked. He recommends, decidedly, as the best remedy for a wound, that another bee be immediately persuaded to sting near the same place! We presume the homoeopathists would claim this remedy as pertaining to their practice.—*Boston Weekly Journal.*

**PERSONALITY AN AWFUL GIFT.**—The short verse—"Every man shall bear his own burden," opens to our consideration one of the deepest principles of our being. It singles us out from all the multitude around us. It sets us alone with our own spiritual and moral character, as we have fashioned it, and reminds us that we must bear for ourselves that burden. It bids us remember that great truth which the world is ever seeking to hide from us, that we are each of us ONE; that we have that in us which does truly separate us from every other beside; that we are in reality alone. There is something very awful in this truth, in whatever light we look at it. Though this is, indeed, our greatness—though it is in this in great measure, that our likeness to God consists, yet it is an awful thought. Our very greatness is appalling to us—but we cannot shake it off. We may, indeed, strive, in our shrinking weakness, to break in upon the stillness of our solitary being by crowding others around us, but we cannot. We may forget our loneliness for a season in the whirl of pleasure, or the fever of excitement, or

the warm gushes of a loving sympathy; but in all the pauses of outward things, the solemn voice comes back again upon our ears; the multitude of shadows fade into nothingness; and the great vision of our single, proper, solitary being, again overshadows our spirits. We have each one this burden of a separate soul, and we must bear it. Even ordinary life utters voices which add their witness to this truth, if we will listen for them. How do all deep-thinking people, in the inmost current of their spirits, live apart from others, and, more or less, even feel that they do so.—*Bishop of Oxford.*

**GENIUS, TALENT, CLEVERNESS.**—Genius rushes like a whirlwind; talent marches like a cavalcade of heavy men and horses; cleverness skims like a swallow in a summer evening, with a sharp, shrill note, and a sudden turning. The man of genius dwells with men and with nature; the man of talent in his study; but the clever man dances here, there, and every where, like a butterfly in a hurricane striking every thing, and enjoying nothing, but too light to be dashed to pieces. The man of talent will attack theories; the clever man assails the individual, and slanders private character. But the man of genius despises both; he heeds none, he fears none, he lives in himself, shrouded in the consciousness of his own strength—he interferes with none, and walks forth an example; "eagles fly alone, they are sheep that herd together." It is true, that should a poisonous worm cross his path, he may tread it under his foot; should a cur snarl at him, he may chastise it; but he will not, cannot attack the privacy of another. Clever man write *verses*, men of talent write *prose*, but the man of genius writes *poetry*.—*Lectures on Poetry.*

**DEATH OF MR. SHREVE.**—Mr. PRENTICE, of the *Louisville Journal*, thus touchingly alludes to the death of his associate, Mr. SHREVE:

We, the surviving editor of the *Journal*, feel that the prime of life is scarcely yet gone, yet, as we look back upon our long career in this city, we seem to behold, near and far, only the graves of the prized and lost. All the numerous journeymen and apprentices, that were in our employ when we first commenced publishing our paper, are dead; our first partner, our second partner, and our third partner are dead, our first assistant and our last assistant are also dead. When these memories come over us, we feel like one alone at midnight, in the midst of a church-yard, with the winds sighing mournfully around him through the broken tombs, and the voices of the ghosts of departed joys sounding dolefully in his ears. Our prayer to God is that such memories may have a chastening, and purifying, and elevating influence upon us, and fit us to discharge, better than we have ever yet done, our duties to earth and to heaven.

**THEY ARE PASSING AWAY.**—The number of soldiers engaged in the War of the Revolution was 281,791. Of this number there are less than *fourteen hundred* now living, whose ages must average nearly ninety years. *Seventy-two* have died the past year—and should this mortality continue, with the natural increase as they advance in years, but a short period will elapse, when these venerable octogenarians will be known to us only in history.—*Albany Transcript.*

**STITCHES IN A COAT.**—There are, according to a statement made by a tailor in Boston, 25,243 stitches in a coat, viz., basting, 782; in the edge of the coat, 4,590; felling the edges, faces, &c., 7,414; out of sight, in the pockets, &c., 1,982; in the collar alone, 3,056; seams, 5,859; holes, 1,450. The coat was made in two days, journeyman's hours.

**WHAT'S IN A NAME?**—More than some people think. Don't open a sausage-shop in Cateaton Street.

## FARMERS' COLLEGE AT CINCINNATI.

We have upon our table a pamphlet containing a brief history of Farmers' College, with a plan for an Agricultural Department, and a Experimental Farm. This College is located on one of the finest of the hills that environ our city, and appears to have had a most vigorous growth. Though it is but a few years since it assumed the name and character of a College, it already rivals the older Colleges of the State, in the number of its students, and in the facilities for a thorough mental discipline.

We hail the proposal for the establishment of a scientific and practical agricultural department in this College, as the promise of a new era in Ohio farming; and we hope our citizens, of all classes, will foster the undertaking with a liberality commensurate with its importance to the best interests of the State. The Directors of the College enter into it with earnestness, and they have committed the business of raising the endowment into the hands of F. G. Cary, Esq., the late President of the Institution. We congratulate them upon their good fortune in securing so competent and energetic an agent—one whose whole soul is in the enterprise, and whose tastes are strongly in this direction.

If the plan, whose author is given in the circular, can be carried out upon a liberal scale, it will be productive of vast benefit. It will have a tendency to dignify labor, and elevate the profession of the farmer. Something that will have this effect is greatly needed just now where the current is setting so strongly toward other occupations.

It is obvious too that in the older portions of our State, the soil is becoming impoverished, and that without a change of tillage, it will soon cease to pay the cost of cultivation. Some means should be used for drawing the attention of farmers to the subject of *rotation* in crops, *sub-soiling* and *draining*, and to the importance of applying *fertilizers* to their reduced lands.

Our agricultural papers give many valuable hints on these points, but our farmers are not able to profit by them—they are not able to apply the remedies proposed. These things are scarcely more intelligible to them than a problem in trigonometry to one who has never heard of a triangle. They must be *educated*. They must have a knowledge of soils, and of the comparative efficacy and adaptions of the different manures. They should be at home in all the branches of agricultural chemistry. Away with the notion that ignorance is the mother of thrift in farming, and give us men in *intellectual culture* as well as in *bones* and *sins* to till the ground.

We hope College Hill will be made a point from which light will emanate on all subjects connected with the cultivation of the earth. Agricultural education has attracted much attention in some of the older States, and the subject of "Farm Schools" has been warmly discussed. For the last two or three years, we believe, a proposition for the endowment of such a school has been debated in the Massachusetts Legislature, but no result has been reached. Ohio may yet be the first in the possession of an Agricultural College and experimental farm. We know of no expenditure of money that would yield a better return, and we hope this appeal to the public will meet with a generous response. We commend this circular to the attention of all our citizens.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

TOBACCO IN CONNECTICUT.—Few are aware of the extent of the culture of tobacco in Connecticut. In many towns, in the valley of the Connecticut river, tobacco is now the principal crop grown, and of course is profitable. A "Tobacco Growers' Convention" was held at Hartford last week, and a company was formed with a capital of \$25,000, for the purpose of opening a Tobacco Inspection Warehouse in that city. It is to be governed by a large board of directors representing the various tobacco-

growing districts, with a President, Treasurer and Secretary, as executive officers. The capital invested is to be used to buy or advance on such crops as must be realized on by the owners the season they are grown, and to defray the necessary expenses.

WRONGLY GOT UP.—A Western paper says:—"When you see a girl so lazy that she can't sweep her own seven-by-nine chamber, and then goes to a shindy and dances all night with the power of a locomotive, make up your mind that she is "got up" on bad principles. The sooner you take your hat and depart, the better. Such sort of calico has been the ruin of many a man."

NON-SILENT PARTNERS.—Lucy Stone, in one of her lectures, asserts that women are as well fitted as men for every kind of mercantile employment. We know some women that would not make very good silent partners.

PUNCH defines a Court House as a place where a penny's worth of justice is purchased with a shilling's worth of law. There is only one thing less profitable than suing people, and that is going their security.

SHAVING.—It cannot but be a custom most insulting to nature to shave off the beard, which, if kept in proper trim, as birds and beasts instinctively keep their plumage and hair in good order, completes the perfection of man's face and the external distinction of the sexes, and, whatever ladies pretend to the contrary, renders him far more attractive to women—at any rate, when custom has had time to lessen their seeming repugnance; for their preference to men with good whiskers is certain. Shaving was forbidden by Moses, and therefore, according to Jews and Christians, by God; it was a severe punishment among the Indians, and an irreparable insult to the Germans. The Osmanli swears by his beard, and spends half the day upon it. Shaving prevails in Europe because the kings of France set the example to their courtiers, who were followed by the nation, which formerly gave the *ton* of neighboring nations, and therefore was at length followed by all in this troublesome and unmanly fashion.—*Dr. Elliotson's Human Physiology*.

A TRUE YANKEE.—A young man in this city wrote to a gentleman in Northampton, recently, signifying that he had been very unexpectedly thrown out of employment, and requested the person whom he addressed to procure him "a situation." He said he would like to work at "sawing or making doors and blinds,—few (said he,) can beat me at that; or, I should like to get into a livery stable; or, any of the stores as salesman, for I am a good one, and understand the business; or, to drive a team, I will be on hand; or, a chance to peddle stoves; or, a chance to tend a saw-mill; or, almost any thing else;—get me a chance, and I will be on hand." Of course such a young man was not destitute of employment many days. He has got a "smart chance," and like a right smart fellow, he is improving it.—*Springfield Republican*.

## Markets.

## WESTERN HOG TRADE.

The following statement of the receipts of Hogs during the week ending January 17th, is from the *Cincinnati Gazette*:

By River.....	1,013
By Railroads and Canals.....	10,042
Through Toll Gates.....	2,560
From Kentucky.....	550
Slaughtered in Plainville.....	2,100
Slaughtered in Covington.....	.....
Total for the week.....	16,265

Previously reported..... 862,791

Grand Total..... 379,056  
To same date last year..... 355,124

The total number, it will be seen, is a little over that of the same period last year. Pork is lower this week than it has been for some time past. The supplies are said to be short however this season, and a high average price is expecting during the year. The relative amount of provisions exported from the United States in 1852 and 1853 were as follows:

1853	1852
Pork brls.....	131,213..... 80,315
Bacon hhds.....	38,245..... 8,631
Lard kegs.....	583,543..... 385,186

According to the *Louisville Journal* the packing business has closed for the present around the Falls. The total numbers given are as follows:

Jackson, Hull & Co.....	105,412
R. Atkinson.....	72,041
Jarvis & Co.....	54,500
Huffman, Cunningham & Co.....	51,000
Teeter, Maxey & Co.....	39,500

Total at Louisville.....	322,453
Hamilton, Rickets & Co., Jeffersonville, 64,280	
New Albany.....	20,300

Total around the Falls.....	407,938
Last year.....	301,000
Excess.....	106,038

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c.

*Washington Market, Jan. 21, 1854.*

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Mercers, 3 bbl., \$3@\$3 25; Junes, \$2 75@\$3; Western Reds, \$2 60; Sweet Potatoes, \$3 75; Cabbages, 3 bbl., \$6@\$6 50; red do., \$7 50@\$8; Savoys, \$5@\$6; German Greens, \$2; Onions, white, 3 bbl., \$2; yellow do., \$1 75; red do., \$1 50; Parsneps, 3 bbl., \$1 75@\$2; Carrots, \$1 75; Beets, \$1 50@\$2; Turnips, 3 bbl., Ruta Baga, \$1 50@\$1 62 1/2; white do., \$1 25; Spinach, \$1 25; Corn Salad, 3 basket, 50c.; Celery, 3 doz. bunches, 75@\$7 1/2c.; Parsley, 25c.; Leeks, 50c.; Lettuce, 25c.

FRUITS—Apples, Newtown Pippins, \$4 50@\$5 3 bbl.; R. I. Greenings, \$3 50@\$4; Spitzenburgs, \$2 75@\$3; Baldwins, \$2 50@\$3; Vanderveer, \$2 75@\$3; Swars, \$2 50@\$2 75; Seck no-further, \$2 50; Roxbury Russets, \$2 25@\$2 50; Gilliflower, \$2 25; Cranberries, 3 bbl., \$5@\$7 50; Hickory nuts, 3 bushel, \$2; Chestnuts, 3 bushel, \$2.

We have very few remarks to offer as to the state of the vegetable market this morning. The weather was so disagreeable as to make purchasers scarce; the streets in the vicinity of the market being a sea of mud.

During a spell of frost there is no opportunity to uncover vegetable heaps; and at such times the supply becomes limited, and prices rise. Spinach, for instance, fluctuates very much according to the facilities offered by the weather for cutting it. Parsneps, celery, and other such articles, are taken from the ground in quantities, and should the ground be frozen for a length of time, the supply will of course be reduced temporarily. Potatoes are now almost beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers; the mechanic must soon consider them as a luxury; indeed, to many they are now.

Apples are a little advanced in price since last week; they spoil rapidly in such weather as has prevailed for some days.

Poultry is sold from \$11c. wholesale.  
Eggs, same as last week.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

*January 23, 1854.*

The extreme severity of the weather was unfavorable to the market this morning, as all were anxious to get in doors, and could not keep their temper in the yards. This perhaps had the effect of expediting business which was rather dull. The butchers are still supplied, and not much in need of animals; this is the only reason we can assign for the small demand. The number of cattle at the Washington yard is larger than that reported last week, and would have been still increased had not the Hudson Railroad delayed some cattle, which were not forwarded till noon today, too late of course for market. The general impression still prevails that beef is too high, and prices this week show

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

a determination not to let it rise if possible. Many complaints are made from week to week of the bad treatment which drovers experience on their route to this market with their cattle.

With regard to the quotations usually given it may be observed that raisers of cattle invariably estimate the quality of their own cattle too high, and this is a source of disappointment too often attributed to exaggerated reports.

The following are the numbers for the week ending Jan. 23, at the

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALBERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.		IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,	2,272	2,172
Cows,	5	
Sheep,	1,078	
Veals,	159	
Swine,	150	

Prices average about the same rates as those reported last week; a few very extra pairs may have brought more than the highest figure quoted; but the following will be found the prevailing rates.

Inferior, 7½@8c.

Middling, 8½@9c.

Superior, 9½c.

Extra, 10c.

The cattle reported above were forwarded as follows:

By Harlem railroad, beefees, 166; cows, 5; calves, 159; sheep, 920.

Erie railroad, beefees, 600.; sheep, 150 from Kentucky.

Hudson River railroad, beefees, 800.

Of these there were New-York State cattle, by cars, 629 on foot, 94.

Pennsylvania, on foot, 163.

Ohio, by cars, 614.

Kentucky, by cars, 177.

Virginia, on foot, 254.

Connecticut, on foot, 100.

The numbers at the other market places were as follows:

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

Beeves,	300	30
Cows and Calves,	40	10
Sheep,	2,900	300
Veals,	20	5

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	294	
Cows,	42	
Sheep,	2,733	1,000

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Cows,	33	
Beeves,	100	

At Chamberlin's there were some large beefees to-day and a few miserable looking cows, one we noted was held at \$18; but it required very little strength on the part of the owner, who had made up his mind she would not leave him for a week to come. The demand for cows has not increased, and prices range from \$18 to \$45. Beef is quoted here at 7½@9½c., with slow sales.

SHEEP.—There has been rather a light supply of sheep at this market place during the past week, and business is dull.

JOHN MORTIMORE, broker, furnishes the following notes of sales:

Sheep.	Average per head.	Per pound.
70	\$4 50	10c.
160	4 40	10c.
180	4 12½	9½c.
47	5 56	10½c.
50	4 25	10c.
140	4 60	10c.
Lambs.	3 25	10c.
30	3 25	10c.

He attributes the inactive state of the market to the quantity of dead meat, mutton, pork, and poultry sent in from the country and now on hand. Mutton is selling by the carcass in Washington market from 5½@8½c. per pound, according to quality. There are few sheep on hand and little prospect of an advance.

WM. DEHEART gives the following notes of sale: 78 sheep, @5 25; also the following lots from Kentucky at the price quoted: 50, @4 50; 18, @4 40; 16, @3 50; 70 sheep, @5 50; 150, for \$693 75; 95, for \$330 75; average prices, \$3 45, @3 75.

At Brownings' there is little variation in price, there are about 1000 on hand, some choice lots sold higher than the average quoted above. Mr. DEVOR, of Jefferson market, had a lamb which weighed 100 pounds, about 9 months old.

VEALS.—There are not many choice veals in market. With the exception of those reported at the Washington Yards, we have not seen any worth reporting. The prices continue about the same as last week, 5@7c. per pound.

SWINE.—Carcasses are selling by wholesale at from 6½@7½c. for best quality. On foot the average price is about 5c. It will be seen that prices are lower in Western markets.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

### Ashes.

Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs. 5 56½@—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	5 81½@—

### Beeswax.

American Yellow.....	lb. — 27 ② 28
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### Bristles.

American, Gray and White.....	— 40 ② 45
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### Coal.

Liverpool Orrel.....	chaldron, 10 50 ② 13 —
Scotch.....	— ② —

Sidney.....	7 75 ② 50
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Pictou.....	8 50 ② —
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Anthracite.....	2,000 lb. 6 50 ② 7 —
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### Cotton.

Atlantic Ports.	Florida.	Other Gulf Ports.
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Inferior.....	— ② —	— ② —
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Low to good ord.....	7½@8½	7½@8½
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Low to good mid.....	9½@10%	10½@11%
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Mid, fair to fair.....	10	11½@11½
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Fully fr. to good fr.....	11½@—	11½@—
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Good and fine.....	— ② —	— ② —
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### Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth.....	lb. — 10½@10%
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American Kentucky.....	— ② —
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Dundee.....	— ② —
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### Coffee.

Java, White.....	lb. — 13 ② 13½
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Mocha.....	13 ② 13½
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Brazil.....	10½@11½
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Maracaibo.....	11 ② 11½
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St. Domingo..... (cast)	9½@—
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### Cordage.

Bale Rope.....	lb. — 7 ② 7½
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Boit Rope.....	— ② —
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### Corks.

Velvet, Quarts.....	lb. gro. — 35 ② 45
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Velvet, Pints.....	— 20 ② 28
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Phials.....	— 4 ② 12
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### Feathers.

Live Geese, prime.....	lb. — 45 ② 47
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### Flax.

Jersey.....	lb. — 8 ② 9
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### Flour and Meal.

Sour.....	lb. bbl. 6 25 ② 6 62½
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Superfine No. 2.....	7 57 ② 7 57
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State, common brands.....	8 ② —
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State, Straight brand.....	8 63 ② 8 18½
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State, favorite brands.....	8 12½@8 18½
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Western, mixed do.....	8 06 ② 8 18½
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Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	8 11½@8 18½
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Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 18½@—

Tobacco,		lb.	-	-
Kentucky.	5½@	9½		
Mason County.	6½@	11		
Maryland.	-	6@		
St. Domingo.	12	18		
Cuba.	18½@	23½		
Yara.	40	45		
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.	25	1		
Florida Wrappers.	15	60		
Connecticut Seed Leaf.	6	20		
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.	5½@	15		
Tallow.				
American, Prime.	lb.	11½@	12	
Wool.				
American, Saxony Fleece.	lb.	50	55	
American, Full-blood Merino.	46	48		
American $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ Merino.	42	45		
American, Native and $\frac{1}{4}$ Merino.	38	40		
Extra, Pulled.	46	48		
Superfine, Pulled.	42	44		
No. 1, Pulled.	38	40		

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Advertisements for the American Agriculturist must be paid for in advance.

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17-68

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sixth do	10 00
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